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HISTORY
OF
THE FIRST BATTALION



(91ST FOOT)



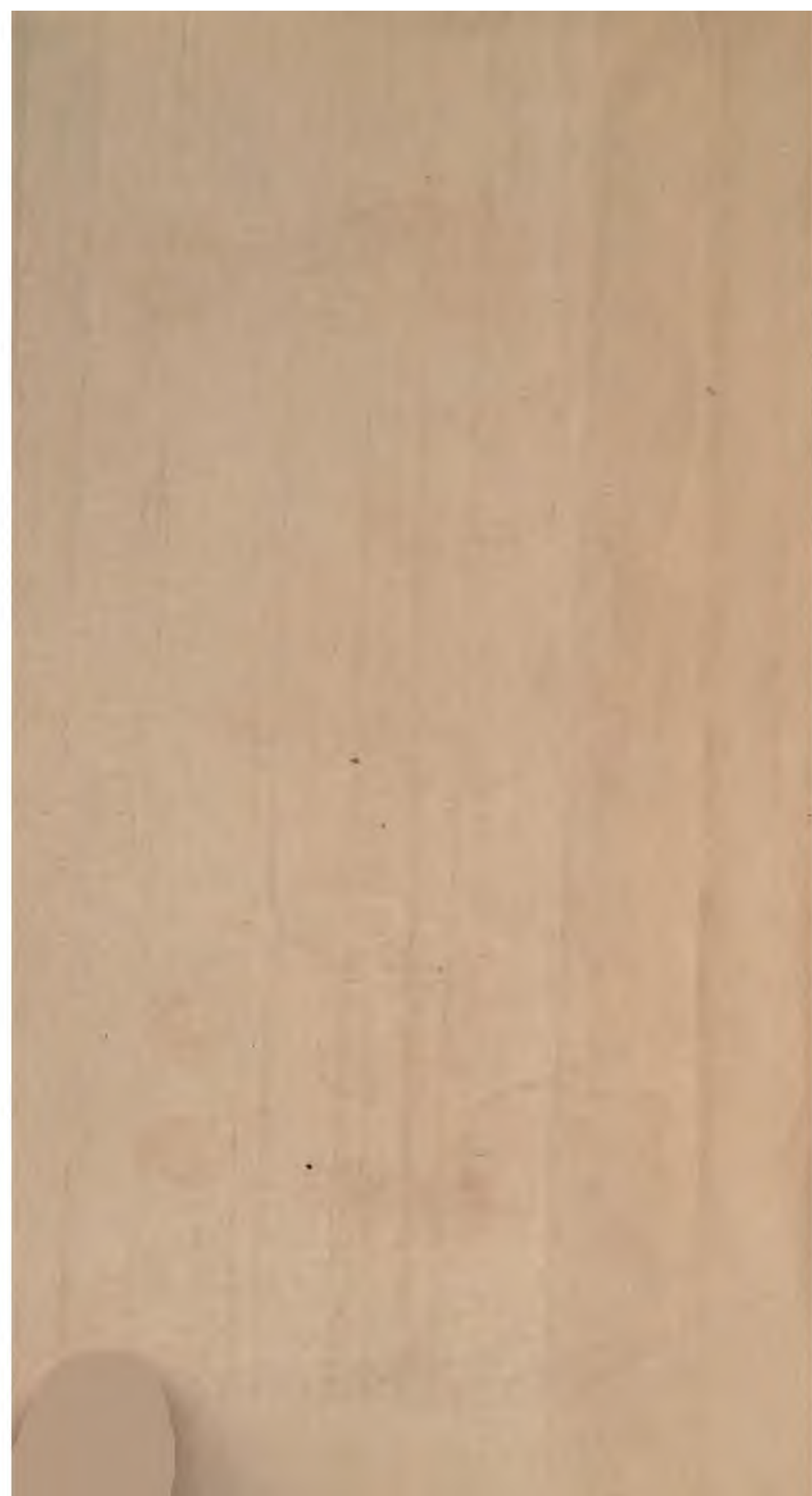
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HISTORY
OF THE
91ST PRINCESS LOUISE'S
ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS

NOW THE
1ST BATTALION PRINCESS LOUISE'S ARGYLL
AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS

"ROLIÇA"—"VIMIERA"—"CORUNNA"—"PYRENEES"—"NIVELLE"—
"NIVE"—"ORTHESES"—"TOULOUSE"—"PENINSULA"—
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1846-47, 1851-52-53, 1879."

1794—1894

BY

LIEUT.-COL. PERCY GROVES, R.G.A.

(LATE 27TH INNISKILLINGS)

AUTHOR OF "FROM CADET TO CAPTAIN," "WITH THE GREEN JACKETS," "REEFER AND RIFLEMAN"
"A HISTORY OF THE 66TH FOOT," "ON SERVICE," "TYPES OF THE BRITISH ARMY" (THE GRAPHIC)
HISTORIES OF THE "42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS," "THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS," AND
"79TH CAMERON HIGHLANDERS" (W. AND A. K. JOHNSTON, EDINBURGH), ETC.

ILLUSTRATED BY HARRY PAYNE



W. & A. K. JOHNSTON
EDINBURGH AND LONDON

1894

The edition of this work is limited to 530 copies.

W. & A. K. Johnston.

91st Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders

NOW KNOWN AS THE

1ST BATTALION PRINCESS LOUISE'S ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

THOUGH the Campbells and other Argyllshire families have ever ^{I.} been remarkable for their warlike spirit, and have, from time to 1794-1808. time furnished officers and soldiers of renown to the British army, the majority of the natives of that county seem to have shown a predilection for the sea rather than the land service—probably owing to the almost insular position of the county and the sea-faring life of so many of its people. Thus when, in 1778, Colonel John Campbell of Barbreck raised the old 74th, or Argyll Highlanders, only 590 Highlanders enlisted in that corps, the remainder of the men being Lowlanders, recruited in Glasgow and the western districts of Scotland. The officers, however, with the exception of four, all hailed from the Highlands, and twenty-three of them bore the name Campbell.¹

After seeing some arduous service in America, the Argyll Highlanders were disbanded in 1783, and it was not until the year 1794 that another regiment representative of the powerful clan of Campbell was permanently added to the regular establishment of the British army.

In 1794, His Majesty George III. expressed a desire to John, 5th *Duke of Argyll*—a General in the army and Colonel of the 3rd Foot Guards—to raise an Argyllshire Regiment, and accordingly a Letter of Service, dated the 10th February 1794, was addressed to his Grace, authorising him to raise a regiment under certain conditions, of which the principal were:—

That the regiment was to be complete within three months, and was to consist of one grenadier, one light infantry, and eight battalion companies; the establishment being fixed at 1102 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, exclusive of field officers. Recruits were to be engaged for unlimited service, and “levy-money” was granted for 1064 men, at the rate of five guineas per man.

¹ Shortly after the battle of Culloden the fighting strength of the various clans was rated by the Lord President, Duncan Forbes, for the Government, when the returns for the Clan of Campbell were as follows:—Argyll, 3000; Breadalbane, 1000; Lochneil and other Chieftains of the Campbells, 1000—total, 5000.

In the Army List for 1794 there appears no less than eighty-nine officers of the name of Campbell on full-pay, and seventy-five on half-pay. In the Army List for April 1894, we find seventy-seven officers of the name of Campbell on the Active List, exclusive of those serving in the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, from the 1st Foot Guards, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the new regiment, which on the 26th May 1794—having reached a strength of 738 of all ranks—was inspected at Stirling by General Lord Adam Gordon, who particularly noticed the attention and fine appearance of the men.

In the middle of June the regiment marched from Stirling to Leith, whence it sailed *en route* for Netley, where it went into encampment.

On the 9th July, His Majesty George III. approved of the list of officers, and the regiment was numbered the 98th of the line.¹

According to an order dated the 16th May 1794, the original uniform of the 98th Argyllshire Highlanders was as follows:—

Officers—Field dress, jackets or frocks (*scarlet* faced with *yellow*), hooked at the top through the shirt; cloth or cassimere vests; kilts or belted plaids; black velvet stocks with false collars; *silver* epaulettes; hair cut close and clubbed, well powdered at all parades, with roses on the clubs.

Men—Full Highland dress; facings *yellow*; lace, *black* and *white*; yellow oval shoe-buckles; the kilt and plaid, *green* tartan with *black* stripes. (See Plate I.)²

Not many months after their embodiment the Argyllshire Highlanders, then stationed at Chippenham, received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on foreign service, and on the 5th May 1795, they embarked at Spithead, with other troops under Major-General Alured Clarke, to reinforce an expedition which, under command of General Craig and Admiral Elphinstone, had been sent to South Africa to take possession of Cape Colony.

Prior to embarkation, special clothing was issued to the 98th. This clothing was of the pattern then usually worn by British troops in the East Indies, and consisted of a *scarlet* jacket; *white* pants or trowsers, with short *black* half-gaiters; and a round hat with a small upright feather—*white* for the grenadiers, *green* for the light infantry, and *black* for the battalion companies. (See Plate I.)

Clarke's expedition reached Simon's Bay on the 3rd September, and on the following day the troops landed. In the meanwhile, General Craig had commenced operations against Cape Town, and defeated the Dutch at Muysenburg, where his force was now encamped; while the Dutch troops under General Buissine, were in position at Wynberg.

On the 9th September, Clarke joined Craig at Muysenburg, and on the 14th, their combined forces advanced against Wynberg. The battalion companies of the 98th, under Colonel Campbell, formed the centre of the British line, and the grenadier and light companies, with the flankers of other corps, were formed into grenadier and light battalions, commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson and Major King, both of the 84th. The Dutch offered very little

¹ In the British Army, between 1760 and 1881, six line regiments have borne the number 98. The 98th Regiment was raised in 1760, served at Havannah in 1762, and was disbanded in 1763. The 98th was raised in 1780 and disbanded in 1783. The third was the 98th Argyllshire Highlanders, afterwards called now the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The fourth, raised in 1804, was the 97th, and disbanded in 1818. The fifth was the 98th Prince of Wales' Tipperary Regiment, raised in 1804, and disbanded in 1818. The sixth was raised in 1824; served in China in 1842, and in the Crimea, 1848-49; was styled the 98th Prince of Wales' Regiment in 1876, and is now known as the 98th (The Prince of Wales') (North Staffordshire) Regiment.

² According to Captain Goff, gold epaulettes were adopted by the officers of the 98th in 1815. They certainly wore gold lace in 1815, so probably the change was made shortly after Waterloo.

resistance, but some skirmishes took place in which the 98th had four men wounded.

The Dutch now retreated towards Cape Town, and on the 16th September, the 98th entered Cape Town Castle, the Dutch garrison marching out with all the honours of war. At the same time all the forts and batteries surrendered to General Craig, who was installed Governor of the Colony, and thus terminated the rule of the Dutch East India Company in South Africa.

For the next eleven months the 98th remained quietly in garrison at Cape Town, and nothing worth recording occurred in the regiment. In August 1796, the Dutch Government despatched an expedition for the purpose of retaking Cape Colony, and the grenadier and light companies of the 98th formed part of the force which marched to Saldanha Bay to oppose a landing. No landing was attempted, for the opportune arrival of an English fleet compelled the Dutch to surrender at discretion, and their entire force of ships and men fell into the hands of the British without a shot being fired. In his despatch of the 19th August 1796, Sir James Craig specially mentioned "the intelligence and action with which Lieutenant M'Nab of the 98th, and about twenty mounted men, performed the service of watching the enemy and preventing any communication with them from the land, from the first moment of the fleet entering the bay."¹

After this bloodless victory, the troops marched to Groenekloof, where they encamped for a short time, and then returned to their quarters.

In October 1798, the number of the regiment was changed, and it became the 91st of the line.²

Early in the following year, an attempt was made by several soldiers of the Cape Town garrison to raise a mutiny; their intention being to massacre their officers and establish themselves in the colony. The conspirators endeavoured to induce Private Malcolm M'Culloch and other men of the 91st to join them, but these Highlanders proved "true to their salt," and, having obtained possession of the papers of the would-be mutineers, gave information to the authorities, who took prompt measures to frustrate the diabolical plot and bring those concerned in it to justice. In a regimental order, dated 7th August 1799, Lieutenant-Colonel Crauford specially commended M'Culloch and his comrades for their fidelity, and expressed his satisfaction at being the commander of such a regiment.

About this time, reports were received at Cape Town that the Kaffirs were committing great atrocities amongst the Dutch Boers up country; men, women, and children were murdered, cattle carried off, and many farms laid waste. To stop these devastations a Rifle Company was formed of picked men from the 91st, the 8th Dragoons, and 22nd, 34th, 65th, and 81st Regiments, under the command of Captain Effingham Lindsay of the 22nd Foot.

"We were dressed in green," writes Lieutenant John Shipp, then a Corporal in the 22nd, "and our pieces were browned to prevent their

¹ See Appendix III.

² Four regiments of British Infantry have been numbered the 91st. The first of these was raised in 1759 and disbanded in 1763; the second raised in 1780 was disbanded in 1783; the third was raised in 1793 and disbanded in 1798; and the fourth was the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, now the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

being seen in the woods, where the Kaffirs congregated. About three months after the formation of the company, we were sent up the country, in conjunction with the *Light Company of the 91st Regiment*, and a corps of Hottentots. We embarked on board the *Diamond* frigate, and reached Algoa Bay. From thence we marched to Grafrenette, about 500 or 600 miles in the interior, and 1500 miles from Cape Town, and took up our quarters in a Dutch Church. . . . At every farmer's house on our line of march we found sad vestiges of murder and desolation. Whole families had been wantonly massacred by this wild and misguided race of people, whose devastations it was now our duty to check.

"The Kaffirs may unquestionably be considered as a formidable enemy . . . an offensive warfare against them is inconceivably arduous. . . . Having continued on this duty for upwards of two years, to a very little purpose, the Cape of Good Hope was ordered, by the British Government (in 1801), to be given up to the Dutch, and to remove the Rifle Company, and the Light Company of the 91st Foot, a small vessel was despatched from Cape Town to Algoa Bay, for their conveyance to the capital."¹

In November 1802, the 1st Division of the 91st embarked for England, and reached Portsmouth in February 1803. During the homeward voyage a narwhal pierced the side of the transport, leaving its "sword" sticking in the timbers. This "sword," which was 33½ inches long, fell into the possession of one Andrew M'Lean of the 91st, who carried it as a walking stick throughout the Peninsular War, and it is now preserved by the regiment as a relic.²

On the 28th February 1803, the 2nd Division of the regiment handed over Cape Colony to the Dutch, to whom it had been secured by the Treaty of Amiens. The division then proceeded home, and landing at Portsmouth in May, joined the 1st Division at Bexhill in June. On the return of the 91st to England, part only of the Highland dress appears to have been resumed; the kilt giving place to white cloth or leather pantaloons.³

In June 1803, a General Order was published that the custom of field officers holding the nominal command of troops or companies—which custom had obtained from the first establishment of the standing army—should be abolished, and with it the rank of "Captain-Lieutenant," and that in future every troop or company throughout the service should have an effective captain.

Shortly after the regiment returned home, orders were issued for an augmentation of the British army, and it was notified that officers who could raise a certain number of men should receive promotion. Amongst other officers selected for this purpose were Captains William

¹ *Memoirs of Lieutenant John Shipp 87th Foot*, published in 1829. Mr Shipp does not give the date when the troops employed against the predatory Kaffirs were first sent up country, and his account of the movements etc., of the expedition is very meagre. In the records of the 91st no mention, however, is made of the Light Company, or any portion of the Regiment, being employed on this harassing service.

² Andrew M'Lean was afterwards Sergeant-Major of the 91st, and having distinguished himself during the operations in the South of France and the Waterloo Campaign, was promoted Quarter-Master of the Regiment on the 8th August 1823. In 1825, Mr M'Lean was appointed a Superintendent in the Metropolitan Police, and after serving in that force for several years, retired on a pension. He died at Boulogne in 1869, and after his death the narwhal's horn, or "sword," was sent to the 91st, then quartered at Dover, "to be the property of the regiment in all times coming, and to be handed over to its successive Sergeant-Majors." The names of the battles (Roliça, Vimeira, Corunna, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse), it was carried in are inscribed on eight solid gold plates, and it is used on parade by the Sergeant-Major on the anniversaries of those battles. (See Plate VI.)

³ The regulation Highland Bonnet was taken into wear again by the officers, and we suppose by the men as well.

Douglas and Donald M'Neil, and Lieutenants Duncan Stuart and Robert Lowrie, all of the 91st.¹

In August 1804, a 2nd Battalion was formed, and it was ordered that the 1st Battalion should be kept up to its authorised strength by drafts from the 2nd Battalion.

The 1st Battalion remained in England until the end of 1805, when it embarked for Hanover, and, on arrival in that country, was brigaded with the 26th and 28th Regiments, under Major-General M'Kenzie Fraser. A General Order, however, dated at Bremen, 27th January 1806, stated that the British troops were to be recalled from North Germany, and accordingly the 1st Battalion 91st returned to England—disembarking at Ramsgate on 20th February. After occupying quarters in various Kentish towns, the 1st Battalion proceeded to Ireland in January 1807, and there remained until the middle of June 1808.

SERVICES OF THE 2ND BATTALION 91ST, 1804-1815.—The 2nd Battalion 91st was raised at Perth in August 1804, from men, enlisted under the "Defences Act," in Perthshire, Argyllshire, and Buteshire. Of its early history very little is known, and it appears to have been chiefly used as a "feeder" for the 1st Battalion. It was stationed at Perth in March 1805;² in 1811, it was at Canterbury, and two years later at Ayr. In July 1813, the battalion embarked, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ottley, with an expedition to Stralsund, but this expedition shortly returned home. In December, the battalion again sailed from Yarmouth to join the army in Holland, and on its arrival in that country was attached to the force under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham (afterwards *Lord Lynedoch*) who, about that time, was investing Antwerp. Sir Thomas had now some 8000 men under his command, and early in March 1814, he made arrangements for carrying the important fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom—then garrisoned by 5000 or 6000 French troops under General Bizonet—by a *coup de main*.

It was calculated that the severe frost would prevent the sluices being used to raise or lower the water, and that the ice in the ditches of the fortress would only be partially broken.

On the 8th March, a column of 4000 men—of which the 2nd Battalion 91st formed part—detached from the investing force before Antwerp, marched secretly to the neighbourhood of Bergen-op-Zoom. This force was told off into four columns of attack, as follows:—*1st Column*, detachments of the Brigade of Guards, under *Lord Proby*; *2nd Column*, 33rd, 55th, and 69th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Morice; *3rd Column*, 2nd Battalion 91st (400), 2nd Battalion 21st (100), 37th (150), under Lieutenant-Colonel Henry of the 21st; *4th Column*, 44th, 1st Royals, and flank companies of the 21st and 37th, under Brigadier-General Gore and Lieutenant-Colonel *Hon. G. Carleton*, accompanied by Major-General Skerret. The four columns were under the supreme command of Major-General George Cooke.

The 1st Column formed the left of the line, and was destined to attack the works between the Water-port and the Antwerp Gates; the 2nd Column, on its right, was to attack the right of the New

¹ See Appendix II. and page 11.

² In April 1809, the Highland dress was discontinued. See Footnote, p. 10.

Gate; the 3rd Column received instructions to make a feint on the Steenberg Gate, to divert the enemy's attention from the more serious attacks, and be disposable according to circumstances; while the 4th, or right Column, was to force the entrance of the harbour, which was fordable at low water. As soon as the 1st and 4th Columns effected an entrance, they were to move along the ramparts, and, having effected a junction, proceed to clear them of the enemy, and assist other attacks.¹

The assault was made at 10.30 P.M. on the 8th March, when the 1st Column, led by General Cooke, in the face of a heavy fire, forced a passage to the ramparts; while the 4th Column fought its way into the town; but in the darkness great confusion prevailed, and the columns suffered severe loss. At length, the British troops were compelled to retire with a loss of some 2000 men killed, wounded, and missing; including Brigadier-General Gore and Colonel Carleton killed, and Major-General Skerrett wounded. We can find no details of the part played by the 3rd Column, but it is evident that it was hotly engaged; for its leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, was severely wounded, as was his successor, Lieutenant-Colonel Ottley. The losses of the 2nd Battalion 91st alone, were thirteen officers wounded and missing; seven sergeants, six corporals, one drummer, and thirty-three privates killed or mortally wounded, besides minor casualties of which there is no record.²

Patrick Cahill, the Sergeant-Major of the 2nd Battalion 91st, particularly distinguished himself at Bergen-op-Zoom, by saving one of the Battalion Colours when the officer carrying it was wounded. For his bravery on this occasion, Sergeant-Major Cahill was rewarded with an ensigncy in his own regiment.³

In September 1814, the 2nd Battalion returned to England, and on the 25th December 1815, it was reduced at Perth.

We now return to the history of the 1st Battalion.

II. England was now on the eve of that memorable and protracted 1808-1809, struggle known as the Peninsular War. Though the insatiate ambition of the "laurel-crowned Emperor" of the French had so many

"Kingdoms and Empires in confusion hurled,"

the kingdom of Portugal had hitherto escaped his notice, and was, in

¹ The above details are taken from Sir F. W. Hamilton's *History of the Grenadier Guards*.

² Officers wounded or taken prisoner at Bergen-op-Zoom:—

Lieut.-Col. Ottley.—See Appendix II.

Capt. Archibald Campbell, Lieuts. John M'Donald and George Scott.—See Appendix IV.

Lieut. John Campbell.—Ens. 91st, 6th June 1805; Lieut., 23rd Aug. 1807; Capt., 19th May 1814; half-pay, 25th Feb. 1816. Was taken prisoner at Bergen-op-Zoom. Served also in the Peninsula. Appears on Half-pay List for 1849.

Hugh M'Dugald.—Ens. 91st, 4th June 1812; Lieut., 14th April 1814; half-pay, 25th Feb. 1816. Was erroneously reported as killed. Appears on Half-pay List for 1845.

James Briggs.—Ens. 91st, 10th Sept. 1812; Lieut., 23rd July 1814; half-pay, 25th Feb. 1816; 50th Foot, 22nd June 1820; Capt. 63rd Foot, 1st Oct. 1825; Major, 16th Nov. 1832; retired in 1837. Was a K.H. Taken prisoner at Bergen-op-Zoom.

Nicolas Horaeley.—Ens. 91st, 18th Mar. 1813; Lieut., 5th Oct. 1815; half-pay, 25th Feb. 1816; 38th Foot, 9th Aug. 1833; 96th Foot, 22nd July 1836; Capt., half-pay, unattached, 16th Jan. 1840. Died in 1874. Received three wounds, and was taken prisoner at Bergen-op-Zoom.

Ens. David Vans Machin.—Ens. 91st, 3rd Sept. 1813; Lieut., 27th July 1814; to 46th Foot, 24th Nov. 1814. Wounded and taken prisoner.

Ens. Hodson Gage.—Ens. 91st, 12th Nov. 1812; to 60th Foot, 7th Nov. 1813. Severely wounded and taken prisoner.

Qr.-Mr. Archibald Ferguson.—Qr.-Mr. 91st, 24th May 1810; retired 1816. Severely wounded and taken prisoner.

Surgeon William Young.—Surgeon, 91st, 31st Oct. 1811; out of the regiment in 1816. Taken prisoner.

Hugh J. O'Donel.—Asst.-Surgeon, 91st, 27th Jan. 1814; half-pay, 1818. Out of the Army in 1824. Taken prisoner at Bergen-op-Zoom.

³ See Appendix IV.

General the 1st Column with the intention to make a feint on the Marston Road, to the north-west, in order to draw the 4th, and the 5th Columns, away from the entrance of the harbour, which was the point of attack. The 1st Column effected an entrance into the town by going along the ramparts, and, having effected a landing, joined the rest of the enemy, and assist the 4th Column.

The action was very hot, and on the 31st March, when the 1st Column, still in General Gough's line of a heavy fire, forced a passage to the ramparts, while the 4th Column fought its way into the town, but in the ensuing great confusion prevailed, and the British suffered very heavily. At length the British troops were compelled to retire with a loss of some 2000 men killed, wounded, and missing, including Brigadier-General Gore and Colonel Carleton killed, and Major-General Stewart wounded. We can find no details of the part played by the 1st Column, but it is evident that it was badly repulsed. For its leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, was severely wounded, and his successor, Lieutenant-Colonel Otley. The ranks of the 1st Column, 21st April, were thirteen officers wounded and missing, some amongst the majors, one drummer, and thirty-three privates killed or severely wounded, besides minor casualties of which there is no record.

Private James Macdonald, Major of the 2nd Battalion 91st, particularly distinguished himself at Bergen-op-Zoom, by saving one of the British Colours when the effect carrying it was wounded. For his services on this occasion, Sergeant-Major Cahill was rewarded with an ensigncy in his own regiment.

In December 1813 the 2nd Battalion returned to England, and on the 1st December 1815, it was ordered at Perth.

We now return to the history of the 1st Battalion.

England was now on the eve of that memorable and protracted struggle known as the Peninsular War. Though the insatiate ambition of the "Crowned Emperor" of the French had so many Kingdoms and Empires in confusion hurried,

the King of Portugal had hitherto escaped his notice, and was, in

¹ See also the account given by Sir F. W. Hamilton's *History of the Armies of France*.

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³⁰ See also the account given by Sir F. W. Hamilton's *History of the Armies of France*.

fact, the only part of the Continent open to Great Britain. But Bonaparte determined that British manufactures should be excluded from Portugal also, and accordingly a French *corps d'armée*, under Junot, was ordered to march at once on Lisbon. A secret treaty with Spain enabled Junot to march through Spanish territory, and his advance on the Portuguese capital was heralded by an arrogant announcement in the *Moniteur*, that "the House of Braganza had ceased to reign in Europe;"—which clearly showed that Portugal was to be reduced to a mere French province.

In the meanwhile, Bonaparte's high-handed proceedings in Spain, and the transference of the Spanish crown to his brother Joseph (June 1808), had filled every true Spaniard with feelings of the deepest indignation, and with a determination to submit to none but their legitimate sovereign.

The Spaniards flew to arms; the Portuguese followed their example. England's aid was invoked by the Patriots, and the Government responding readily to their appeal, decided on sending a well-appointed expedition to the Peninsula.

The command of this expedition was given to Lieutenant-General the *Hon.* Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the 1st Battalion 91st was one of the regiments selected to accompany him. On the 15th June 1808, the battalion embarked at Monkstown, and between the 1st and 5th August the expedition effected a landing on the Portuguese coast, at the mouth of the Mondego, near the fort of Figueras—which was held by a detachment of British marines—and encamped at Lavaos. On the 9th, the advanced guard marched to Leiria, where the main body arrived on the 11th, and was joined by the Portuguese forces.

The 91st was brigaded with the 45th and 50th, under Colonel Catlin Craufurd of the 91st.¹

The success that attended Sir Arthur Wellesley's first campaign in the Peninsula is a matter of history. The 1st Battalion 91st took part in all the operations, and was present at the victories of Rolica (17th August 1808) and Vimiera (21st August 1808), but do not appear to have been actively engaged in either of these actions.² The victory of Vimiera resulted in a Convention, signed at Cintra on the 23rd August 1808, by virtue of which the French evacuated Portugal in September, with all their artillery, arms, and baggage—the term "baggage" covering in this case the major part of the booty they had amassed by plundering the unhappy Portuguese! This Convention caused great indignation in England, and was made the subject of a Court of Inquiry.

Sir Arthur Wellesley having returned home, the command of the British troops in Portugal devolved on Sir John Moore, who had lately landed at Peniche.

In the beginning of September, by a new distribution of the army, the 91st was brigaded with the 6th and 45th, under Major-General Beresford; and on the 19th October the brigade marched with the

¹ See Appendix II.

² The 91st Records do not state whether the battalion suffered any losses during this brief but successful campaign. At Rolica it was held in reserve. In a personal narrative of the battle of Rolica we find the following paragraph, which, if correct, shows that at any rate a part of the 91st was more or less hotly engaged during the action: "There was an English sergeant of the 91st Regiment near me, severely wounded, and I says to him, 'Sergeant, do you see that?' 'I do,' says he. 'Have you a musket near you?' says I. 'Yes, here is one,' he replied. 'Then keep it, and load, for I'll knock that fellow over with mine.' "The sergeant loaded while lying down, having got a cartridge from a pouch of a dead man near him:—"Are you ready?" says I. 'Yes.' "Then if I miss him, and he should come up to us, wait till he is close, then make sure of him, etc."—*The Military Sketch Book*, Vol. II., p. 23.

rest of Moore's forces into Spain, arriving at Salamanca on 18th November. On the 28th November, the 91st was placed in brigade with the 20th, 28th, 52nd, and 95th (Rifles), and this brigade formed part of the Reserve, under Major-General the Hon. Edward Paget, during Moore's historic retreat to Corunna. At the battle of Corunna (16th January 1809) the battalion, with the rest of the Reserve, was posted in rear of the left centre of the British line, but does not appear to have been actively engaged, and there is no record of its having suffered losses either in the battle or during the retreat from Sahagun.

On the evening of the 16th, the 91st embarked for England, and arrived at Plymouth on the 28th

When the battalion embarked for England, several officers and men were left sick in Portugal, and were subsequently formed into a company under Captain James Walsh. This company was attached to the 1st Battalion of Detachments, commanded by Colonel Bunbury, 3rd Foot, which joined Sir Arthur Wellesley's army, when that officer resumed command of the British troops in the Peninsula.

Walsh's company was actively engaged in the operations which led to the passage of the Douro and the capture of Oporto (12th May 1809), and, on the 27th and 28th July, took part in the battle of Talavera, where it lost Lieutenant Colin M'Dougall and nine men killed; thirty-one men wounded; and Captain Walsh and nineteen men missing. Captain Thomas Hunter Blair of the 91st was also at Talavera, as acting Brigade-Major, and was wounded and taken prisoner.¹

III. A few months after its return to England, the 1st Battalion 91st 1809-1818. was brigaded with the 6th and 50th Foot, under Major-General Dyott, preparatory to joining the Earl of Chatham's expedition to Walcheren. In the middle of July 1809, the brigade embarked at Ramsgate for South Beveland; on the 9th August a landing was effected, and on the 2nd September the British troops entered Middleburg, in the island of Walcheren.² The object of this unfortunate expedition was

¹ The strength of the company on going into action was three officers and ninety men.

Lieut. Colin M'Dougall.—Ena. 91st, 12th Aug. 1805; Lieut., 16th Jan. 1806. Served with the 1st Battalion at Roliça and Vimiera.

Captains Walsh and Hunter Blair.—See Appendix IV.

² About this period the condition of the Scottish regiments attracted the serious attention of the authorities at the Horse Guards. The protracted war with France had nearly depleted the Highlands of men fit for military service, and great difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits for the national corps. It therefore became evident that, in order to maintain their proper establishments, the Highland regiments must look for recruits in England; but unfortunately the "garb of old Gaul" was objectionable to southerners, and consequently the following memorandum, dated 7th April 1809, was issued from headquarters:—"As the population of the Highlands of Scotland is found to be insufficient to supply recruits for the whole of the Highland corps in the establishment of His Majesty's army, and as some of these corps laying aside their distinguishing dress, which is objectionable to the natives of South Britain, would, in a great measure, tend to facilitate the completing of this establishment, as it would be an inducement to the men of the English Militia to extend their services in greater numbers to these regiments; it is, in consequence, most humbly submitted for the approbation of His Majesty, that His Majesty's 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 91st and 94th Regiments should discontinue in future to wear the dress by which His Majesty's Regiments of Highlanders are distinguished; and that the above corps should no longer be considered as on that establishment. (Signed) Harry Calvert, Adjutant-General."

The proposed alteration was approved of, but the 91st do not appear to have regularly adopted the ordinary uniform of the British line until the latter part of 1810: for in his *History of the Regiment*, Captain Goff says:—"John Campbell, a soldier who served in the 91st throughout the Peninsular War, and who was living at Aberdeen in 1871, stated that in 1809, just before the regiment embarked for Walcheren, the tartan for the kilts and plaids reached the regiment; but an order came shortly afterwards to make the stuff up into trews. Along with the trews, a low flat bonnet was worn with a feather in it. In 1810, even the tartan trews were taken away from the 91st, and a kind of grey trouser was ordered to be worn instead; the feathered bonnet was taken away at the same time, and the ordinary black cap of the line regiments was substituted. The pipers seem to have been dressed in the national garb at the battle of Toulouse; but they wore grey trousers in the winter months" (Goff's *History of the 91st*, p. 303).

The county title "Argyllshire" appears to have been discontinued about this time, and was not revived until 1821. Between the years 1800 and 1818, there were enlisted in the 91st:—

1st Battalion: 970 Scots, 171 English, 218 Irish, and 22 foreigners.

2nd Battalion (1807-1814): 599 Scots, 168 English, 142 Irish, 197 foreigners.

Most of the "foreigners" were Germans.

to drive the French from the mouth of the Scheldt, and prevent them from constructing docks to build a fleet destined for the invasion of England ; its failure is a matter of history.

On the 23rd December, Walcheren was completely evacuated by the British troops, nearly half of whom—thanks to the bad climate—were by that time *hors de combat*. The 91st alone lost sixty men by fever, and the parade states in September showed 205 men in hospital out of a strength of 636.

On the 26th December, the battalion disembarked at Deal, and marched to Shorncliffe, and it remained in the south of England—occupying quarters successively at Canterbury, Ramsgate, Ashford, and Chatham—until the autumn of 1812, when it was again ordered on active service.

Leaving England in September 1812, the 91st landed in the Peninsula early in October ; and on the 1st November joined Lord Wellington's army at Villafranca, when it was attached to Pack's (Highland) Brigade of the 6th (Pakenham's) Division. After taking part in a movement in the direction of Bragança, on the Portuguese frontier, Pack's Brigade—then under command of Colonel Stirling, 42nd Highlanders—went into winter quarters at San Remo. In April 1813, Wellington collected his troops and prepared to advance northwards, and on the 14th May, the 1st Battalion 91st marched with the rest of the army. At the battle of Vittoria, on the 21st June, the 6th Division was not engaged, having been left at Medina de Pomar ; but it came up on the day after the battle, and assisted in taking possession of Vittoria. The victory of Vittoria terminated French ascendancy in Spain ; deprived of a crown and an army, Joseph Bonaparte fled across the Bidassoa into France, and most of the fortresses occupied by the French quickly surrendered.

Wellington now pushed forward to the Pyrenees, his right wing occupying the passes of San Estevan, Donna Maria, Maya, and Roncesvalles ; thus the whole line of the Spanish border, from Roncesvalles to the mouth of the Bidassoa, was held by the allies, and the fortresses of Pampeluna and San Sebastian were invested.

On the 13th July, Marshal Soult assumed command of the French army, which had been reinforced and re-equipped, and advanced to the relief of Pampeluna, and on the 25th, he drove back the British Brigades holding the passes of Maya and Roncesvalles ; whereupon Wellington ordered his troops to fall back, in order to cover Pampeluna. A position was now taken up on the heights of Sauroren—a small village some four miles in front of Pampeluna—and the 6th and 7th Divisions were brought up ; the former leaving San Estevan early on the 27th.

About noon, on the 28th, the French commenced their attack, and succeeded in turning the left of Wellington's line ; at the same time the main body of the 6th Division appeared on the scene, from behind a ridge, formed in order of battle at an angle to the French front, by which means the enemy's flank was turned, and after a severe conflict all along the line, he was forced to give way. In this hotly contested action the 91st took a prominent part, and lost one sergeant and eleven men killed ; Captain Lowrie, Lieutenants Maclean, Marshall,

and Ormerod, and Ensigns Ormiston and MacFarlane, and ninety-seven men wounded.¹

Both armies rested on the 29th, but on the 30th, at daybreak, the action recommenced, and continued hotly until noon, when the light companies of the Highland Brigade, under Major Donald M'Neil 91st, stormed and carried Sauron; the French then broke and fled in all directions, pursued by the 6th Division. On this day, the 91st had 1 man killed, and Major M'Neil and 8 men wounded.²

The battalion continued to take part in the pursuit of the enemy, and on the night of the 1st August, bivouacked on the heights of Roncesvalles. The allied forces were now occupying the position which they had taken up previous to the retreat on Pampeluna on the 27th July; with the exception of the 6th Division, which, with the 3rd Division, was told off to guard the Bastan and Col de Maya. The 91st remained in this district until the 9th November, when the Allies advanced to attack the French positions within their own frontier. On the 10th November, the battle of Nivelle was fought, when the enemy's positions were gallantly carried, and his troops utterly routed. On this day, the 6th Division was under arms for nearly twenty-four hours, marching and fighting the whole time, so that the men were pretty well exhausted. At Nivelle the 91st had Captain M'Intyre and 3 men killed; 2 sergeants and 4 men wounded; while Lieutenant and Adjutant MacNeil had 2 horses shot under him.³

After the battle of Nivelle, the Allies followed up the enemy towards Bayonne, but their advance was checked by the unfavourable state of the weather, and it was not until the 9th December that active operations were again commenced. Early on the morning of that day, the 6th Division crossed the Nive on pontoon bridges, and drove in the French outposts; the 91st having 5 men wounded during the attack.

On the 10th there was some severe fighting, in which the 6th Division did not take part, and on the 13th, the French, after a dreadful conflict, were driven within the walls of Bayonne.

The weather was now so severe that the Allies were cantoned in

¹ *Robert Lowrie*.—Ens., 1st Jan. 1798; 91st, 3rd Oct. 1798; Lieut., 10th May 1799; Capt., 26th Oct. 1804. This officer (whose name appears in the earlier Army Lists as *Laurie* and *Laurie*), was one of four selected to raise a certain number of men for the regiment in 1804, for which service he was promoted to a company (see p. 7). He served with the 91st, and died from the effects of the wound received at Sauron, on the 23rd Nov. 1813. A tablet was erected by his brother officers to his memory in St. Martin's Church, Lincoln.

Allan Maclean (or *M'Lean*).—Ens., 91st, 7th Aug. 1806; Lieut., 15th May 1808. Served with the 91st in the Peninsula from Aug. 1808 to Jan. 1809; died on the 24th Nov. 1813, from effects of wounds received at Sanroren.

John Marshall.—Ens., 91st, 14th May 1808; Lieut., 23rd Nov. 1809; Capt., 20th Feb. 1823; half-pay, 16th Feb. 1838; Brev.-Maj., 28th June 1838; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 28th Nov. 1854. Served with the 91st in the Peninsula in 1808-1809, including battles of Rolica and Vimiera, the retreat from Sahagun, and battle of Corunna; in the Walcheren expedition, 1809; and in the Peninsular Campaigns of 1812-1813 (wounded at Sanroren, severely wounded at Orthes. War medal with seven clasps. See p. 13). Goff states that Lieut.-Col. Marshall died in 1859, but he appears as a Lieut.-Col., retired full-pay, in the Army List for 1860.

Samuel Nicholls Ormerod.—Ens., 91st, 12th May 1808; Lieut., 9th March 1809; Capt., 31st March 1814; half-pay, 25th Feb. 1816. Appears on half-pay list in 1824.

John Andrew Ormiston.—Ens., 91st, 3rd Oct. 1811; Lieut., 29th July 1813; half-pay, 19th April 1817. Died in 1838.

Peter Macfarlane.—Ens., 23rd May 1811; Lieut., 23rd July 1813; half-pay, 25th April 1817. Appears on half-pay for 1824.

² *Donald M'Neil* (or *MacNeil*).—See Appendix II. Of the 91st men wounded in the actions of the 28th and 30th July, it is recorded that upwards of 40 subsequently died of their wounds.

³ *David M'Intyre*.—Ens., 79th, Sept. 1805; Lieut., 91st, 20th March 1806; Capt., 9th March 1809. *Archibald MacNeil of Colonsay*.—Ens., 91st, 18th Aug. 1804; Lieut., 15th Aug. 1805; Adj., 15th June 1809; Capt., 25th Nov. 1813; half-pay, 25th Feb. 1816. Served subsequently in the Forfar Militia.

In the three days' (9th, 10th, and 11th Nov.) actions comprised in the battle of the Nivelle, Soult lost upwards of 4000 men, 51 guns, and all the field magazines at St. Jean de Luz and Espelette. The loss of the Allies was about 2600.

the environs of Bayonne, and employed in strengthening their positions, and preparing for the spring campaign.

Operations in the south of France were resumed early in February 1814; the investment of Bayonne was completed on the 26th, and, driven from the shelter of its walls, Soult took up a strong position, with some 40,000 men, on the heights of Orthes, in rear of the Gave du Pau.

Early on the 27th, the 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th Divisions crossed the Adour, formed up on the plain on the right bank of that river, and, after a brief halt, moved down the main road towards Orthes; then as each division came abreast of Soult's position, it broke off from the road, and attacked the enemy in its front. The French met the attack right gallantly, and for some time the issue of the contest was doubtful, but the indomitable courage of the British troops proved irresistible, and by noon the enemy were in full retreat. At Orthes, the 91st casualties were Captain Gun, Lieutenants Campbell and Marshall, Ensign Taylor, and 12 men wounded.¹

The next day the pursuit of the French, which darkness had put a stop to, was continued, and on the 2nd March, they were again attacked and driven from Aire; the 91st losing 1 man killed, and Colonel Douglas, Lieutenant Macdougall, 1 sergeant and 14 men wounded.²

Marshal Soult, after his defeat at Orthes, retreated to Toulouse, where the final struggle of the Peninsular War took place.

Toulouse was capable of great defence, being protected by massive walls, the Languedoc Canal—which joins the river Garonne about a mile below the city—and well-fortified suburbs. On the east of Toulouse was Mount Rave, a ridge of hills running parallel with the Garonne. The summit of this ridge was occupied by a fortified platform known as *Le Calvinet*, which formed the first line of defence; while the Canal, with its fortified bridge, formed the second, and the city walls the third line.

At daybreak on the 10th April, the Allies advanced to the attack. The 3rd Division was directed against the Jumeux *tête-du-pont* and the Miniones Convent; Freyre's Spaniards were to assail *Le Calvinet*; Hill to menace the suburb of St. Cyprien on the west side of the river; whilst Beresford, with the 4th and 6th Divisions, attacked the summit of St. Sypière—a continuation, to the S.E., of Mount Rave, from which it was divided by the Lavaur Road.

After some heavy fighting, in which they suffered severe loss, Beresford's troops possessed themselves of St. Sypière, and were then in a position to attack the works on Mount Rave, against which the Spaniards had already made an unsuccessful attempt. This task was entrusted to Pack's Brigade (91st, 11th, 42nd, and 79th) and Colonel Douglas's Portuguese; and so impetuous was the rush of the 42nd and 79th that they quickly carried *La Colombette* and *Le Calvinet*

¹ William Gun.—Ens. 56th Foot, 24th Aug. 1800; Lieut., 24th Nov. 1803; Capt., 30th Nov. 1809; 91st, 7th June 1810. Out of the Service in 1824.

Alexander Campbell.—See Appendix IV.

John Marshall.—See Footnote, p. 11.

John Taylor.—Ens. 91st, 30th July 1812; Lieut., 14th July 1814; half-pay, 1816; 90th Foot, 1817; half-pay, 25th Dec. 1818. Appears on half-pay list for 1824.

² William Douglas.—See Appendix II.

Colin Macdougall.—Ens. 91st, 12th Oct. 1809; Lieut., 19th July 1813. Wounded at Toulouse. Out of the regiment in 1817. (See Footnote, p. 14.)

redoubts, under a destructive artillery and musketry fire. But the French brought up large reinforcements, and, overpowered by numbers, the gallant Highlanders were compelled to retire from the redoubts. Still they clung to the brow of the hill, until the arrival of the 91st and 11th, with some Portuguese troops, turned the tide of battle, and the French were driven back.¹

The Allied losses at the victory of Toulouse were very severe, the Highland Brigade being the heaviest sufferers. The 91st had 1 sergeant and 17 men killed; Colonel Douglas (who commanded the brigade after General Pack was wounded), Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, Captains Walsh and Callendar, Lieutenants Macdougall, Hood, and Colin Macdougall, 1 sergeant and 97 men wounded.²

On the 12th, Wellington entered Toulouse, and during the afternoon the news arrived of the capture of Paris, the abdication of Bonaparte, and the restoration of the Bourbons. Thus terminated the famous Peninsular War.

In commemoration of its services in the Peninsula, the 91st received the Royal authority to inscribe on its Colours the words: "*Roliça*," "*Vimiera*," "*Corunna*," "*Pyrenees*," "*Nivelle*," "*Nive*," "*Orthes*," "*Toulouse*," and "*Peninsula*."

The 1st Battalion 91st returned home in July 1814, and was stationed in Ireland until the escape of Bonaparte from Elba, and his reassumption of the Imperial Crown of France, caused it to be again ordered on active service.

Landing at Ostend on the 11th April 1815, the battalion was conveyed in canal boats to Ghent, whence it marched to Oudenarde, where it was attached to Johnstone's Brigade (35th, 54th, 59th, and 91st) of the 4th Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General the *Hon.* Sir C. Colville; which was employed as corps of observation, and formed part of the 2nd Army Corps under Lord Hill.

On the 17th June, the 4th Division joined the Duke's army at Braine-le-Compte, and on the following day—the memorable 18th June—the 91st and a division of Netherland troops were sent to cover the Genappe Road to Brussels, which was threatened by a French column. Thus the battalion missed participating in the great victory of the 18th, but its services were considered sufficiently meritorious to allow of its sharing the honours and rewards granted for the short but glorious campaign of 1815, with the exception of bearing the word "*Waterloo*" on the Colours.

On the 19th, the 91st took part in the pursuit of the French, and on the 24th were present at the capture of the fortified town of Cambray, when it had 1 man killed, and 2 officers and 6 men wounded.³ On the 26th, the division proceeded *en route* to Paris, and on the 1st July reached Autel-de-Dieu, where 1 man (Private Johnson) was killed by

¹ This account slightly differs from that given by Capt. Jameson in his *History of the 79th*. (See *History of the 79th* of this Series.)

² *William Douglas*.—See Appendix II.

Augustus Meade.—Lieut. 13th Foot, 3rd Sept. 1795; 48th Foot, 26th Oct. 1796; Capt. 39th Foot, 9th July 1803; Maj. Royal Regiment of Malta, 8th Dec. 1804; 91st, 28th Feb. 1812; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 4th June 1811. Retired in 1818.

James Walsh, Alex. James Callendar, John Macdougall, and James Hood.—See Appendix IV.

Colin Macdougall.—See Footnote, p. 10.

Several of the men wounded at Toulouse died of their wounds. The total loss of the Allies was about 4700 killed and wounded; that of the French fully 3000.

³ See Appendix IV.

the French picquets. On the 5th July, the 91st marched to St. Denis, and on the 7th, encamped in the Bois de Boulogne, and there remained until 31st October, when it went into cantonments.¹

The battalion formed part of the "Army of Occupation" until the 2nd November 1818, when it embarked at Calais for Dover, whence it proceeded to Cork, and disembarking on the 24th December, marched to Dublin.

The 91st was stationed in Ireland until June 1821, when it proceeded to Glasgow, and after a brief stay in that city, embarked at Greenock, in two divisions, for Jamaica.² While quartered in Jamaica a new set of Colours was presented to the regiment (1826), and the old Colours passed into the possession of Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonald who was then in command.³

IV.
1819-1841

During its stay in Jamaica, the 91st suffered severely from sickness; losing, between the 25th July 1822 and the 17th April 1831, no less than 20 officers, 30 sergeants, 10 drummers, and 576 rank and file. In the spring of 1831, the regiment returned home, and was quartered in England until July 1832, when it moved to Ireland. In December 1835, the 91st embarked for St. Helena, and reached that island in February 1836.

Early in June 1839, the Headquarters, with the Flank and No. 2 Companies, embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, and landing at Algoa Bay on the 3rd July, marched to Grahamstown.

The companies which were left in St. Helena, under command of Captain Blackwell,⁴ took part in the disinterment and removal of the remains of the ex-Emperor Napoleon in October 1840. A very interesting account of this historic event is given in Captain Goff's *History of the 91st*. These companies remained in St. Helena until December 1842, when they proceeded to the Cape to rejoin the headquarters of the regiment.

In 1842, a reserve battalion was formed, and as soon as it was reported fit for service, it was ordered to the Cape. The battalion accordingly embarked in the *Abercrombie Robinson* under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, and on the 25th August 1842, dropped anchor in Table Bay. Here the battalion was warned for service on the N.E. frontier of the colony, to relieve the 1st Battalion which was to be stationed at Cape Town. In consequence of this arrangement Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay and Major Ducat, who both belonged to the 1st Battalion, disembarked on the 27th, and most of the other officers having obtained leave to go on shore, Captain Bertie Gordon was left in command of the troops on board the transport. During the night of the 27th a heavy gale sprang up, and shortly after 1 A.M. on the 28th, the *Abercrombie Robinson* parted from her anchors, and went ashore about a mile below Cape Town, near the mouth of the Salt

¹ In his *History of the 91st*, Capt. Goff writes, "In the *Irish Times* of the 17th Jan. 1879, we read of the death of William Ballantine of the 91st, who was present at Waterloo, and shared in the advance on Paris, and who was the first man to enter the French capital, having been one of the escort sent with the flag of truce."

² In 1821, the county title, "Argyllshire," was restored to the 91st, but the regiment still continued to wear the ordinary uniform of the line.

³ There is no record of the date when the first set of Colours was presented. They were carried through the Peninsular War, and after the presentation of the second set, in 1826, remained in the possession of the Macdonald family until 1883, when Maj.-Gen. Alastair Macdonald (son of Lieut.-Col. John Macdonald, see Appendix II.) presented them to St. Giles', Edinburgh. These venerable Colours—which were painted, not worked—still hang in the Cathedral, but of the "King's Colour" only a fragment remains.

⁴ *Thomas Eden Blackwell*.—From half-pay, 18th Foot; Capt. 91st, 12th Aug. 1834. Retired, 1843. Served with the 13th throughout the Burmese War, and was wounded at the capture of Rangoon (1st Dec. 1824). Died at Bath, 22nd Dec. 1845.

River. The danger was imminent, but the troops, encouraged by the coolness and gallant bearing of Captain Bertie Gordon and his brother officers, displayed great fortitude and steadiness, so that in the end the 700 souls on board—men, women, and children—were conveyed to the shore, through the boiling surf, without a single casualty. Captain Bertie Gordon and Acting-Sergeant-Major Murphy were among the last to leave the ill-fated ship.

As Major Lawrence Archer most truly remarks, "the catastrophe proved the high state of discipline, fortitude, and other soldierly qualities of the gallant 91st, and is quite as deserving of a place in the rolls of its distinguished services as meritorious conduct in the field."¹

In consequence of this disaster, the Reserve Battalion was detained at Cape Town until February 1843. In October 1842, Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay assumed command of the 1st Battalion at Grahamstown, and Major Ducat that of the Reserve."²

Early in December 1842, 400 men of the 91st formed part of a force which was ordered from the Eastern frontier to the Northern boundary, in consequence of an expected rising of the Boer farmers in that quarter. No active operations were, however, found necessary, and the troops returned to their quarters, after leaving 300 of the 91st at Colesberg, a village near the Orange River. In June 1843, detachments of the 1st and Reserve Battalions were employed on special service in Kaffirland, against a refractory chief, Tola by name; and again, in the following December, when the Dutch Boers in the district of Colesberg began to give serious trouble to the authorities, but no hostilities took place, and the main body of the troops employed returned to their quarters, leaving three companies of the 91st, under Major Lamont, to keep the malcontents in check.³

Early in 1845, a detachment of the 91st, consisting of the Flank and No. 2 Companies, under Major Campbell,⁴ was ordered from Colesberg to the Orange River to protect the Griquas from the Boers. The Boers were encamped at Touw Fontein, and on the 24th April, the 91st detachment, with a company of the Cape Rifles, and some troops of the 7th Dragoon Guards, marched to attack them; but the Boers, after offering a very slight resistance, fled in all directions.

In the following July, the detachment rejoined headquarters at Grahamstown.

On the 25th November 1845, the 1st Battalion was inspected by the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Hare, who at the same time presented new Colours to the regiment. The retired Colours—those presented in 1826 (*see* page 15)—came into possession of Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, and after his death were sent to Colonel Bertie Gordon, who placed them in Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire.

¹ The narrative of the wreck was submitted to Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, who commented upon it as follows:—"I have never read anything so satisfactory as this report. It is highly creditable, not only to Capt. Bertie Gordon, and the officers and troops concerned, but to the service in which such an instance has occurred, of discretion and of firmness in an officer in command, and of confidence, good order, discipline, and obedience in all under his direction, even to the women and children."

² Through the Duke's influence Serg.-Maj. Murphy was appointed to a wardenship in the Tower of London. The number of troops, women and children, on board the *Abercrombie Robinson*, when she went ashore, was—Reserve Batt. 91st, 450 men; detachment 27th Inniskillings, 31 men; Cape Mounted Rifles, 11 men, 43 women, and 63 children.

Bertie Gordon.—*See* Appendix II.

³ *Dugald Ducat* and *Norman Lamont.*—*See* Appendix IV.

⁴ *J. E. G. Campbell.*—*See* Appendix II.



At the close of 1845, the 1st Battalion was ordered to be held in readiness to return home, on being relieved by the 45th Regiment; but the 45th was detained at Monte Video, to assist the authorities in quelling an insurrection, and thus it happened that the 1st Battalion 91st was still at Grahamstown when the Kaffir War of 1846-1847 broke out.

We now come to one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the 91st, namely the Kaffir War of 1846-1847—popularly known in the colony as the “War of the Axe.” Early in 1846, the Kaffirs showed symptoms of a restless spirit; the tribes had grown “fat,” and their young men were thirsting for an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and earning the coveted title of “warrior.”¹

V.
1846-185;

A pretext for commencing hostilities was soon found.

Two Kaffirs, warriors of some standing in their tribe, were caught in the act of stealing an axe from a store at Fort Beaufort. They were committed by the local magistrate, and in due course were sent down to Grahamstown for trial—their escort consisting of a few civil constables. Now the road between Fort Beaufort and Grahamstown led along the Kaffir border, and before the constables had proceeded many miles they were suddenly attacked by a party of Gaikas, who had crossed the border with the express purpose of rescuing their tribesmen.

Overcome by superior numbers, the escort beat a retreat, leaving their prisoners in the hands of the victorious Gaikas. It so happened that the two warriors, who were the cause of this attack, were handcuffed to two Hottentots, and their rescuers not being able to unfasten the handcuffs deliberately murdered the Hottentots, and cutting off their arms at the elbow-joints, set their friends at liberty.

When the Lieutenant-Governor heard of this outrage he at once sent to the chiefs of the offending tribe, and demanded that the two prisoners should be brought back, and the murderers of the Hottentots surrendered; but the young *Amadodas* of the tribe were eager for war, their counsels outweighed the counsels of the older men, the Lieutenant-Governor's message was treated with contempt, and, after a fruitless “palaver” with the refractory chiefs at Block Drift, the Government decided to commence hostilities without delay.²

We will now follow the movements of the 1st Battalion from the commencement of the war until its departure from the colony in the spring of 1848.

“At the commencement of the war the 1st Battalion proceeded to Fort Peddie, in the ceded territory, and shortly afterwards it was joined by detachments of the corps from various outposts. The Grenadier Company was at first attached to the field force under Colonel Somerset, K.H., and was engaged in the Amatola Mountains on the 16th, 17th, and 18th April, when Lieutenant J. D. Cochrane was severely wounded.”³

¹ “Cape wars rarely arise from really political causes, but chiefly from a desire on the part of the young men of the various tribes to distinguish themselves and earn the coveted title of “warrior.” When a tribe has been some time at peace with its neighbours, the number of young men increases; this the Kaffirs call growing “fat,” or, in other words, becoming ready to take the field. Once in this condition the young men never rest until they find a pretext for going to war.”—*The War of the Axe*, by J. Percy Groves (Blackie, Glasgow).

² *Bisset's Sport and War in South Africa*.

³ *James Dug Cochrane*.—Ens. 91st, 31st Dec. 1841; Lieut., 13th Oct. 1843; Capt., 4th May 1849; half-pay unattached, 7th Sept. 1855. Served with the 91st in the Kaffir War of 1846-47, and was severely wounded during the retreat of Col. Somerset's column from the Amatola Mountains to Block Drift, 18th April 1846. Served also with the 91st in Greece. Capt. Cochrane died in March 1867.

"The Grenadier Company was afterwards attached to the Reserve Battalion, with the exception of a few men who accompanied Captain Hogg's Hottentot levy to Makassa's country."¹

On the 27th and 28th May 1846, the headquarters of the 1st Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, was engaged in protecting the Fingo settlement at Fort Peddie, when that post was attacked by some 8000 Kaffirs. The strength of the battalion consisted of 254 officers and men, and there were also a weak troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and small detachments of the Cape Mounted Rifles and Royal Artillery, with one 6-pounder gun, at the post.

The details of this attack are thus briefly given by Mrs Ward in her book *The Cape and the Kaffirs*: "Finding their scheme of drawing the troops out did not succeed, small parties of the enemy advanced in skirmishing order, and the then two divisions of Páto and the Gaikas moved towards each other, as if intending a combined attack on some given point. Colonel Lindsay was superintending the working of the gun himself, and, as soon as a body of the Gaikas came within range a shot was sent into the midst of them . . . The Kaffirs now extended themselves in a line six miles in length. These advancing at the same time so filled the valley, that it seemed a mass of moving Kaffirs; rockets and shells were rapidly poured on them, and presently a tremendous fire of musketry was poured, happily, over our heads. The enemy, however, did not come near enough for the infantry to play upon them, and only a few shots were fired from the infantry barracks. The Dragoons were ordered out, and, though rather late, followed up some of Páto's men, who fled at their approach . . . Upwards of 200 of the enemy fell, and more were afterwards ascertained to be dead and dying, but they carried off the greater part of the cattle." The 91st lost no men in this affair.

Towards the end of June, the battalion furnished three companies, under a field officer, to Colonel Somerset's Division, which marched as far as the Buffalo affluents in Kaffraria. The whole force was under Sir Peregrine Maitland, and, after encountering many difficulties and hardships, it successfully accomplished the object of the expedition. When, in September, Somerset's division fell back on Waterloo Bay for supplies, the three companies rejoined the headquarters of the battalion. Shortly after these operations, the battalion furnished detachments for the Fish River line, from Trumpeter's Drift to Fort Brown; and after the second advance of the 2nd Division into the enemy's country, it was constantly employed in escorting convoys for the Kei River and other camps. There is no record of the battalion taking part in any further active operations during the war. In January 1848, the 1st Battalion 91st marched from Grahamstown to Algoa Bay, whence it proceeded to Cape Town for embarkation for England. Its strength was then about 360, all men under a certain age being transferred to the Reserve Battalion, whilst others were permitted to take their discharge and settle in the colony. On the 23rd February, headquarters and three companies under Colonel Lindsay, embarked for England, and were followed on the 10th March

¹ "History of the 1st Batt. Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders," by Lieut.-Col. (now Maj.-Gen.) H. G. Robley (see Appendix II.), Cape Town, 1883. We are much indebted to Maj.-Gen. Robley for information respecting the 91st, and particularly for his kindly permitting us to quote freely from his book, which is one of the best brief histories of a regiment we have ever met with.

by the remaining three companies ; the two transports arriving at Gosport on the 28th April and 11th May respectively.

SERVICES OF THE RESERVE BATTALION 91ST, 1842 - 1857.—We have seen that, in consequence of the wreck of the *Abercrombie Robinson* in August 1842, the Reserve Battalion was detained in Cape Town instead of proceeding to the north-eastern frontier as originally intended. During its sojourn in Cape Town, the battalion lost many young soldiers by desertion, and its losses would probably have been still more serious but for the energy and tact of Captain Bertie Gordon, who succeeded in bringing in sixteen out of eighteen deserters, and thus effectually put a stop to the practice.

Sailing from Cape Town on the 27th February 1843, the Reserve Battalion joined the 1st at Grahamstown on the 13th March—taking up its quarters in Fort England. Early in January 1844, the battalion moved to Fort Beaufort, which became its headquarters for the next four years, detachments being constantly sent out to occupy various posts and keep the Kaffirs in check.

At the commencement of the "War of the Axe" (11th April 1846), the headquarters of the Reserve Battalion, with the Grenadier Company 1st Battalion, marched into Kaffirland with the column commanded by Colonel Richardson, 7th Dragoon Guards ; and on the 14th April this detachment joined Colonel H. Somerset's column on the Debé Flats, just under the Taban Doda Mountain, where a combined camp was formed. On the 15th, the two columns encamped at the Burn's Hill Missionary Station—the residence of the supreme chief Sandilli—and early on the morning of the 16th, the troops took the field in three columns to attack the Kaffirs in the Amatola Mountains.¹

The right column, consisting of 200 of the 91st (including the Grenadier Company 1st Battalion) and 180 Kat River Burghers, the whole under Major F. G. Campbell, 91st, crossed the Keiskamma and entered the Amatola Mountains at the gorge of the Amatola Basin, with Mount M'Donald on the right, and the Seven Kloof Mountain on the left.² The centre column climbed up one of the ridges of the Seven Kloof Mountain to its summit ; whilst the third column, under Somerset and Richardson, continued on under the Seven Kloof

¹ These dates are taken from General Robley's and Captain Goff's *Histories of the 91st* ; they do not quite agree with those given by General Bissett in "*Sport and War in South Africa*."

² The following officers of the 91st accompanied this detachment :—

Maj. F. G. Campbell, in command (*See* Appendix II., and pp. 16, 19, etc.).

Capt. Will. Glendonwyn Scott, Reserve Batt.—Ens. 91st, 30th March 1832 ; Lieut., 12th June 1835 ; Capt., 22nd Feb. 1839 ; Brev.-Maj., 15th Sept. 1848. Retired in 1855 or 1856. Served throughout the Kaffir War of 1840-47 with the Reserve Batt. and as D.A. and Q.M.G. 1st Division ; also with the regiment in Greece in 1855.

Lieut. Robert Henry Howard, Reserve Batt.—Ens. 91st, 12th Oct. 1841 ; Lieut., 13th Jan. 1845 ; Capt. 28th April 1852 ; retired, 8th June 1855. Served throughout the Kaffir War of 1846-47 with the Reserve Batt.

Lieut. Joseph Oegan, Reserve Batt.—Ens. 91st, 16th April 1842 ; Lieut., 21st March 1845. Retired in 1851. Served in the Kaffir War of 1846-47, and subsequently against the rebel Boers across the Orange River, including the affair at Boemplaats, 29th Aug. 1848 (*See* p. 23).

Ens. Ormond Fitzgerald, Reserve Batt.—Ens. 91st, 6th Jan. 1843 ; Lieut., 1st April 1847 ; 86th Foot, 17th Dec. 1847 ; 87th Foot, 1849 ; Capt., 26th Oct. 1858. Retired in 1860. Served with the Reserve Batt. 91st in the Kaffir War of 1846.

Ens. John Macpherson, Reserve Batt.—Ens. 91st, 20th Oct. 1843 ; Lieut., 6th Oct., 1848. Retired in 1858. Served throughout the Kaffir War of 1846-47, and was Fort Adjutant at Beaufort in 1849. Subsequently became Paymaster at the Depot.

Capt. John Ward, Grenadier Company, 1st Batt.—Ens. 66th Foot, 8th April 1816 ; half-pay, 25th Oct. 1821 ; Lieut. 91st, 8th Sept. 1828 ; Capt., 15th April 1842 ; Maj. half-pay unattached, 12th April 1850 ; Lieut.-Col., 6th July 1857 ; 27th Foot, 1859 ; retired, 1859. Served with the 91st at St. Helena, and was present at the exhumation of Napoleon's body ; was wrecked in the *Abercrombie Robinson* in 1842 ; served in the Kaffir War of 1846-47, and was appointed Commandant of Fort Beaufort during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Lieut. James Day Cochrane, Grenadier Company, 1st Batt.—(*See* p. 17).

Mountain in the direction of the Chumie Hoek. The baggage, etc. was left at Burn's Hill, guarded by detachments of the 7th, the Cape Mounted Rifles, and 91st, under Major Gibson, 7th Dragoon Guards.

We will follow the movements of Campbell's, or the right column, which was directed to scour the Amatola Valley.

"The principal part of the way," says Major Campbell, in his report to Colonel Somerset, "was through a narrow path through a densely-wooded valley. After proceeding for about five or six miles without molestation, the country became more open. I here halted for a short time. During the time of our halt, I perceived numbers of Kaffirs collecting on the heights all round, but more especially at the only outlet which leads to the flats, where I expected to meet with your division. I should compute them at 2000, and all apparently armed with firearms. As their numbers were increasing every moment, and they seemed closing upon us, I determined on ascending the heights without any delay, so as to gain the flats and get clear of the bush. The outlet was up a steep, rugged cattle path, about three-quarters of a mile in length, thickly wooded on either side, but more particularly on our left. As soon as we commenced the ascent, the Kaffirs opened a heavy fire upon us from front and both flanks. We continued advancing steadily, firing to both flanks. When about half-way up, the Kaffirs closed on our rear, so that we were entirely surrounded. I here ordered my men to fix bayonets and fire a volley in the thick bush on our left, from which the hottest of the enemy's fire proceeded. This for a short time silenced their fire in that direction, when we again pushed up, keeping up a constant fire to our flanks as before. On gaining the top I formed the men in line to the rear, and commenced firing on the Kaffirs, who were now emerging from the bush . . . At this moment you arrived with your division to our support . . . The casualties of my party on this occasion were three privates 91st killed; one corporal and two privates wounded; one Hottentot burgher wounded, and my horse shot during the ascent. The conduct of my 200 men was admirable; nothing but coolness and the most determined courage, under a merciful God, brought us through. One poor fellow, after being wounded, shot one and bayoneted two. We were at times muzzle to muzzle."

On attaining the summit of the pass, Major Campbell was joined by Colonel Somerset, who came up from the direction of the Chumie Hoek, bringing two field-pieces with him. The guns were at once unlimbered, and commenced shelling the Kaffirs, who then quickly dispersed.

Colonel Somerset now ordered the columns to reform, and, the wounded having been placed some on the gun-limbers and others in front of their mounted comrades, the troops moved down to the Chumie Hoek. It was now late, so Colonel Somerset decided to bivouac for the night on the open ground beneath the high point of the Seven Kloof Mountain, close to the sources of a stream known as the Geel Hout River. Before moving off to this spot, Somerset sent a staff-officer and escort to the camp at Burn's Hill with an order for Major Gibson to march, guarding the camp, on the next day, and join him at the Chumie.

The escort had to fight their way the whole distance to Burn's Hill, and on their arrival they learned that Gibson's camp had been

attacked during the day by a large body of Kaffirs; who, however, were beaten off after some heavy fighting, in which four men of the 91st were killed, and four wounded.

In accordance with Colonel Somerset's instructions, Major Gibson marched from Burn's Hill at 10.30 A.M. on the 17th. From the number of waggons (125) and the necessity of giving a support to the guns, Gibson was only able to form a front and rear baggage guard, and could not detach any men along the line of waggons. He was soon attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy, who kept up an incessant fire. His advanced guard consisted of Captain Wright's Company of the 91st, a half-troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards, with one gun; his rear-guard of Captain Rawstorne's Company of the 91st, a few troopers, with one gun.¹ Attacked on all sides by their savage foes, the British troops fought their way inch by inch, until at length, exhausted by their exertions, they reached the camp at Chumie, where they were met by Somerset's column. The baggage waggons of Richardson's column (fifty-two in number) had to be abandoned; for the Kaffirs swept down on them, and cutting the traces, drove away the oxen; but the guns and ammunition were saved. "As the savages" writes Napier, "plundered the waggons, scattered abroad their contents, arrayed themselves in the garments of our troops, ate and drank not only of our supplies, but the very contents of the medicine chests (devouring the blistering ointment and drinking the laudanum) their ferocious passions were roused to the highest pitch. Cruel torments awaited such of our people as unfortunately fell into their power. Their bodies were mangled after death, part of their clothes and accoutrements were despatched, in sign of triumph, throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the Amakosoe rose *en masse* to drive the 'white men' into the sea."

On the 18th April, Colonel Somerset moved his camp from the Chumie Hoek to Block Drift. Thanks to his judgment and thorough knowledge of the country, Somerset successfully conducted this retrograde movement, and safely led back his troops to Block Drift; gallantly repulsing every attack of the Kaffirs, swarms of whom beset the line of march, and made every endeavour to cut off his retreat. The baggage-guard consisted of a detachment of the 91st, under Captain Scott, while the rear of the retiring column was brought by Captain Rawstorne's company, assisted by Lieutenant Howard of the 1st Battalion. On approaching the Chumie River, Rawstorne's ammunition being exhausted, his company was relieved by the Grenadiers of the 1st Battalion. The waggons crossed the river, the drift being held by the Reserve Battalion 91st, and a few dismounted dragoons. On this day, Rawstorne was wounded in the stomach by

¹ *Capt. Edward W. C. Wright*.—Ens. 91st, 21st Dec. 1832; Lieut., 13th Nov. 1835; Capt., 2nd July 1841; Brev.-Maj., 20th Feb. 1852; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 6th June 1856; Maj. Depot Batt. (Walmers) 6th Aug. 1858; Colonel Army, 9th Mar. 1861. Was subsequently made a C.B., and appointed Deputy Inspector of Reserve Forces. Died 26th Aug. 1871, aged fifty-seven. Served in the Kaffir War of 1846-47 (medal); was senior surviving officer after the wreck of the *Birkenhead* and for his heroic conduct on the night of the 26th Feb. 1852, he received a Brevet Majority, and a "distinguished service," pension of £100 per annum. He was subsequently promoted Lieut.-Col. for "service in the field." (See pp. 24-25). A Brass Tablet was erected in Chelsea Hospital to Col. Wright's memory by his brother officers.

Capt. John George Rawstorne.—Ens. "Chasseurs Britanniques," 22nd July 1813; Lieut., 15th Aug. 1814; half-pay (regiment disbanded) 1814; 62nd Foot, 1st June 1832; Capt., 10th Oct. 1838; 91st, 15th April 1842; Brev.-Maj., 11th Nov. 1851; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 26th Dec. 1856; Maj., 17th Foot, 10th Mar. 1858; retired in 1860. Appears on "Retired List" for 1879. Served with the "Chasseurs Britanniques" in the Peninsula from Aug. 1813 to the end of the war, and was present at the battle of Orthez (war medal and two clasps); served with the 91st in the Kaffir War of 1846-47, and was wounded at Block Drift in April 1846 (medal); commanded a detachment of the 91st against the Boers in 1848 (see p. 23).

a musket-ball, and one man of the 91st was killed, and one mortally wounded.

After the operations in Amatola Mountains on the 16th, 17th, and 18th April, the Kaffirs overran the Colony, thinking to carry all before them. Full of confidence, they attacked various outposts garrisoned by detachments of the Reserve Battalion 91st; but in every instance they were repulsed with severe loss. The posts assailed were:—Chumie post, 19th April (one man 91st wounded); Leuwe Fontein, 19th April (two men 91st killed); Blinkwater, 20th April; Double Drift, 26th April; Mancazana, 1st and 3rd May; and Trumpeter's Drift, 2nd May.

Referring to the attack on Blinkwater on the 20th April, Napier writes: "The post happened to be at the time occupied by a small party of the 91st, under command of a sergeant. The Kaffirs rushed on as usual in overwhelming numbers to the attack, but were steadily repulsed; and finding all their efforts useless against the gallant little band who so resolutely held their own, were at last fain to retreat. . . . The brave man who headed this gallant defence was Sergeant Snodgrass of the 91st." (Colonel Napier's *Travels in Southern Africa*.)

Amongst those honourably mentioned in General Orders by Sir Peregrine Maitland for their conduct in defending their respective posts were Lieutenants Metcalfe and Thom, and Sergeants Snodgrass and Clarke, of the 91st.¹

On the 12th May, the Block Drift camp was attacked by the Kaffirs, who were repulsed with the loss of a chief and sixty men killed; the 91st had one man mortally wounded. While the battalion was holding Block Drift, a very daring act was performed by Privates Walsh and Reilly who conveyed an important despatch to the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland then at Fort Cox—the communications between Fort Cox and Block Drift being at that time cut off by the enemy. Another gallant exploit was also performed at Trumpeter's Drift by Lieutenant Dickson 91st.²

On the 27th July, the battalion marched from Block Drift, with Colonel Hare's column, to the Amatola Mountains, and took part in the operations against the Kaffirs; returning to Block Drift towards the end of December. The battalion shortly afterwards proceeded to Fort Beaufort, and there remained until the renewal of hostilities in the following year.

The headquarters and two companies entered Kaffirland with Colonel Campbell's column, and were present in the operations in the Amatola and Taban Doda Mountains during September and October; which resulted in the surrender of the paramount chief

¹ *Lieut. Hen. Christopher Metcalfe*.—Ens. 91st, 29th April 1842; Lieut., 25th July 1845; retired 1851. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Kaffir War of 1846-47, and was honourably mentioned for his conduct at the Chumie Post on 19th April 1846. Transferred to Reserve Battalion in 1851.

Lieut. George Thom.—Ens. 91st, 15th April 1842; Lieut., 14th April 1846; Adj., Reserve Batt., 1845; retired 1847. Served in the Kaffir War of 1846-47, and was honourably mentioned in General Orders for his conduct in April 1846.

² *Lieut. Edward John Dickson*.—Ens. 75th Foot, 27th Sept. 1839; Lieut., 14th Oct. 1842; 91st, 11th Aug. 1843; Capt. Ceylon Regiment, 13th April 1849; half pay 30th April 1850; Staff Officer of Pensioners I. of Man, 1st Sept. 1854; Brev. Maj., 27th Dec. 1860; Brev. Lieut.-Col., 15th Oct. 1871; Col., 1st Oct. 1877; retired with Hon. Rank of Maj.-Gen., 20th Mar. 1878. Served with the 91st in the Kaffir War of 1846-47, and had his horse shot under him when proceeding from Grahamstown to Fort Peddie 21st May 1846 (medal; mentioned in despatches).

Sandilli. Colonel Campbell and his column received the warmest approbation of Lieutenant-General Sir G. Berkeley in Orders of the 17th December 1847, at the close of the war.

In January 1848, the Reserve Battalion 91st marched from Fort Beaufort to Grahamstown, and in the following July two companies, under Captain Rawstorne, marched to Colesberg, to co-operate with Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith's force against the rebel Boers in the north-east district. Rawstorne was to march as rapidly as possible, but on reaching Botha's Drift, he found the Great Fish River in full flood, and he had no means of conveying the men across.

After waiting a couple of days, in the hope that the river would go down, Rawstorne decided to attempt to ford it. A sergeant named Grant volunteered to swim across, to show that it was feasible; the detachment was then marched down to the drift. The third man to enter the water was Private Fraser, who was swept away by the torrent. Sergeant Grant at once swam to Fraser's assistance and succeeded in getting him to the bank some distance down stream. Fraser was now insensible, and seeing that Sergeant Grant was in difficulties Private J. Hilyard plunged in to aid him. Hilyard, however, fainted just as he reached Grant, so the sergeant was left with two insensible men on his hands. Happily, he managed to cling to a root in the high bank, and eventually he and his lifeless comrades were rescued from their perilous position by means of a rope. Grant was afterwards promoted to an ensigncy.¹

The two companies reached Sir Harry Smith's camp on the 24th August, and were there joined by other detachments under Lieutenant Owgan from Fort Beaufort, and Ensign Crampton from Fort England; which brought the strength up to 178 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. Sir Harry Smith's entire force consisted of two squadrons Cape Mounted Rifles, two companies 45th, two companies 91st, and two companies Rifle Brigade, with two six-pounders.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in crossing the swollen river, but, by sunset on the 26th, all the troops were safely encamped on the right bank. After the crossing was effected, Captain Rawstorne was left at Botha's Drift, with 40 men of the battalion, to guard the Drift and keep open communications with the colony. The remainder of the 91st detachment, under Lieutenant Pennington, marched with Sir Harry's force on the 27th, and on the 29th took part in a most severe fight with the Boers at Boem Plaats, in which Lieutenant Owgan, Ensign Crampton, and five men were wounded. The fight lasted until nightfall, when the Boers were driven from their position, and pursued with great vigour. Lieutenant Pennington's name was mentioned in despatches, and the 91st detachment shared in the praise bestowed by the Governor on the troops engaged.² On the 15th October, the two companies returned to Grahamstown, where

¹ *William Grant*.—Ens. 91st (promoted from Sergt.-Maj.), 13th Aug. 1858; Lieut., 12th Nov. 1860; Adjt., 20th Feb. 1865; Capt., 26th July 1871; Maj., 24th Dec. 1873; retired, 1874. Major Grant was wrecked in the *Abercrombie Robinson* in 1842. He served throughout the Kaffir War of 1846-47 and with the expedition against the Boers in 1848; also in the Kaffir War of 1850 and 1853 (medal). Was Lieutenant of the Guard of Honour furnished by the 91st at the marriage of H.R.H. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, in March 1871.

² *Lieut. J. Masterton Pennington*.—Ens. 91st, 26th Dec. 1837; Lieut., 9th Oct. 1840; Capt., 7th May 1850; retired, 1852. Commanded a detachment of the Reserve Batt. at Boem Plaats, 29th Aug. 1848 (mentioned in despatches); served in the Kaffir War of 1851-52.

Ens. Robert Hen. Crampton.—Ens. 91st, 5th Nov. 1847; Lieut., 15th Aug. 1850; Capt. 2nd Foot, 17th Nov. 1857; Staff Officer of Pensioners, Perth, 16th March 1868 (local rank of Major, 4th Aug. 1863). Served with the 91st in the Kaffir War of 1847; also against the Boers at Boem Plaats, where he was dangerously wounded. Died in 1871.

the headquarters of the battalion remained for the next two years, sending out detachments from time to time to perform the ordinary outpost duty on the frontier.

At the end of 1850, the second Kaffir War broke out, and the Reserve Battalion 91st, being again called upon to take the field, marched on the 12th December *en route* for Fort Hare. On the 29th December, a patrol, led by Brigadier-General Somerset, of which 150 men of the 91st, under Colonel Yarborough, formed part, proceeded towards Fort Cox, for the purpose of opening communications with the Commander of the Forces, and of throwing in a supply of cattle for the use of the troops.¹

When nearing the Yellow Woods River, the enemy opened a heavy fire on the patrol, whereupon two companies of the 91st extended, and advanced as far as the base of the hill surrounding the Umnassi Valley. Here a formidable body of Kaffirs had taken up a strong position.

It was now found necessary to retire, as the enemy were endeavouring to outflank and cut off the retreat of the patrol. Some severe fighting ensued, but a reinforcement of the 91st being sent out from Fort Hare to the assistance of the patrol, its retreat was secured after a desperate struggle, in which two officers and twenty men of the 91st were killed, and one officer, two sergeants, and sixteen men were wounded—two of the latter subsequently died of their wounds.²

For their conduct in this affair the 91st were highly complimented in a General Order, dated 5th January 1851.

Space forbids our following all the operations in which the 91st took part during this war; suffice it to say that the battalion, or detachments of the battalion, was constantly employed, and engaged with the enemy in numerous skirmishes. In the operations near the Water Kloof (13th to 23rd October, and 6th and 7th November) the Argyllshire men acquitted themselves with the greatest credit; especially on the 14th October 1851, when the battalion lost one man killed, and Ensign Ricketts and eight men wounded;³ and again (near the Water Kloof) on the 4th March 1852, on which occasion one sergeant and three men were killed, and Colonel Yarborough, Ensign Hibbert, three sergeants, and twelve men wounded.⁴

¹ Bisset speaks of this patrol as a "strong column" under Colonel Yarborough, with one gun. "The party," he writes, "was attacked in such force by the Kaffirs, after getting nearly half way, that they had to retire fighting the whole distance back to Fort Hare. The gun got entangled in one of the fords, and had to be abandoned, and two officers and twenty-two men were killed fighting hand to hand with the enemy."—*Sport and War in South Africa*.

² The officers killed and wounded were:—

Lieut. Alfred James Melvin (killed).—Ens. 91st, 13th Oct. 1841; Lieut., 19th May 1845.

Lieut. and Adj. John Gordon (killed).—Gr.-Mr. 91st (from Sergeant-Major), 26th Jan. 1841; Ens., 22nd Jan. 1847; Adj., 22nd Jan. 1847; Lieut., 22nd Dec. 1849. Lieut. Gordon was assailed near Fort Hare, whilst saving the life of Lieut. Borthwick, who was wounded, by placing him on his own charger.

Lieut. Robert Borthwick (wounded).—Ens. 91st, 13th April 1849; Lieut., 31st Dec. 1850. Retired in 1854.

³ Ens. *Fred. Walter Ricketts*.—Ens. 91st, 17th Sept. 1850. Was severely wounded in action on the Water Kloof Heights, 14th Oct. 1851; and died of his wounds on 8th Nov. 1851. Buried, with others of the 91st, at Port Retief.

⁴ Ens. *Francis Gordon Hibbert*.—Ens. 91st, 5th April 1851; Lieut., 23rd Nov. 1852; Capt., 8th June, 1855; Royal Canadian Rifles, 15th June 1857; Maj., 12th May 1863; Lieut.-Col., 4th April 1865; Col. Army, 4th April 1870; half-pay, 20th Nov. 1870; Lieut.-Col., 10th Brigade Depôt, Bradford, 1st April 1873; 64th Brigade Depôt, Omagh, 1875; 20th Foot, 1877; retired 1878.

During the fighting on the 4th March, a very gallant act was performed by Private Sharkie of the 91st, who, perceiving one of his officers, Lieut. Bond, in the grasp of two Kaffirs went to his assistance, and, killing both of the Kaffirs, rescued him from certain death. Lieut. Henry Aubrey Bond obtained his company on 23rd March 1858, and retired in April 1866.

Sir Harry Smith, in writing to Earl Grey, said, "Lieut.-Col. Yarborough of the 91st is a very steady officer, and greatly distinguished himself on the day he was wounded." Maj.-Gen. Somerset also spoke very highly in his despatch of the conduct of the 91st on the 4th March. For Col. Yarborough's services, etc., see Appendix II.

We must here mention the loss of the troopship *Birkenhead*, which sailed from Cork in January 1852 with detachments for regiments serving in South Africa, including a detachment of the 91st, under Captain W. C. Wright. On the morning of the 26th February, this fine vessel struck on a reef of sunken rocks, within a league of the South African coast, and became a total wreck—433 souls, out of the 631 on board, perishing with her. Captain Wright was providentially saved, but Sergeant Butler, Corporals Webber and Smith, and forty-one privates of the 91st were drowned.¹ The troops on board the ill-fated steamer behaved with admirable discipline and devotion, and thanks to their heroic conduct not a woman or a child was lost. The 91st continued to serve against the Kaffirs until the close of the war in 1853, taking a prominent part in the various operations which at length terminated in the subjection of the savage enemy.

After thirteen years' arduous service in the colony, the Reserve Battalion was ordered home, and on the 6th July 1855, marched from Fort Beaufort, under Major Wright, *en route* for Port Elizabeth. Previous to its march, the Commander of the Forces issued the following General Order:—

"The Reserve Battalion 91st Argyll Highlanders (*sic*) is ordered to return home with every prospect of being employed in the Crimea. The Commander of the Forces cannot permit the regiment to depart from South Africa, where it has so highly distinguished itself during a period of nearly twenty years, including the Kaffir Wars of 1846-47, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853, without expressing his reluctance at losing a corps from under his command which has served in this colony with so much credit and gallantry, and which rendered such essential benefit to the frontier districts by the numerous roads which have been made by it. The Commander of the Forces, although not having had the honour of serving with the 91st Regiment during the late war, parts with those valiant soldiers with regret, and he wishes Major Wright (whom he has found a valuable officer) and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers all happiness and success in whatever part of the world they may be called upon to serve their Queen and country. (Signed) E. S. SMYTH, D.A.A. Gen."

The inhabitants of Fort Beaufort also took leave of the battalion with great regret, and presented a highly complimentary address to Major Wright.

On the 30th July, the battalion sailed from Port Elizabeth and disembarked at Chatham on the 29th September. In November 1855, the term "Reserve Battalion" was discontinued, but the battalion itself practically lasted until 1857, when it was incorporated with the 1st Battalion.

On the 4th April 1856, the *Depôt Companies*—as the Reserve Battalion was now called—moved to Aldershot, when they were reviewed in June by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Her Majesty visited the 91st lines, and was pleased to express her satisfaction at their appearance, and the order which prevailed.

In July, the *Depôt Companies* moved to Berwick, whence they were sent to Preston in March 1857. Here two sergeants, one drummer, and eighty-one rank-and-file were discharged, and two companies were sent to join the service companies in Corfu. The remains of the

¹ See Footnote, p. 21.

In this action the 91st lost one private (Marshall) killed, and Sergeant D. M'Intyre (died of his wounds on the 15th), Privates Standidge, Richards, Mallie, O'Brien, Gillespie, and Hanlen wounded. On the following day the relief of Ekowe was effected. After the relief of Ekowe the regiment was constantly engaged on outpost and escort duties until the end of the war.

On the 30th September, the headquarters of the 91st embarked at Durban for Cape Town, leaving three companies, under Major W. P. Gurney, to proceed to the Mauritius on detachment.¹ The headquarters reached Cape Town on the 6th October, and on the 6th January 1880, "B" Company proceeded on detachment to St. Helena. On the 12th July, the Empress Eugenie landed at St. Helena to visit Napoleon's tomb, whilst on her way to South Africa, and was received by the troops in garrison, including the 91st detachment.

On the 9th March 1881, the medals for the Zulu War were presented to the regiment by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, who, in his address to the men, mentioned that he had formerly campaigned in South Africa with the 91st, and "had many opportunities of witnessing and appreciating their gallant deeds." On the 1st June, a General Order was issued, directing that the word "South Africa" should be borne on the regimental colours, to commemorate the services of the 91st in that country in 1846-47, 1851-52-53, and 1879.

On the 1st July 1881, the "territorial system" was introduced, under which the 91st ceased to be designated by its time-honoured number, and, being incorporated with the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, became known as the 1st Battalion "Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders." At the same time the kilt was restored to the regiment.²

The 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders moved from Cape Town to Natal in November 1883, and saw some rough service "up country," when the unsettled state of Zululand led to the reoccupation of Fort Ekowe in the Reserve Territory; though no actual fighting took place. In 1885, the battalion left South Africa for Ceylon, and in 1888 was sent to Hong-Kong, where it remained until ordered home in 1891. From 1891 to 1894 it garrisoned Edinburgh Castle.

The battalion is now stationed in Aldershot; the depôt being located at Stirling.³

¹ *William Prescod Gurney*.—Ens. 91st, 17th Feb. 1854; Lieut., 6th July 1855; Capt., 12th Nov. 1860; Brev.-Maj., 28th Sept. 1873; Major, 19th Jan. 1876. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War of 1879, and was present at the battle of Ginginhlovo, relief of Ekowe, and subsequent operations (medal with clasp). Died at Mauritius on the 27th Jan. 1880, while in command of the 91st detachment, from the effects of fever contracted during the Zulu campaign, and was buried at Bease Bassin. A tablet to his memory was erected in Stirling church by his brother officers, as a token of esteem and respect.

² The kilt was taken into wear in May 1882. The 91st was for some time linked with the 72nd Highlanders.

³ Regimental District, No. 91, and Depôt, "Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders"—Stirling. 3rd, or Militia, Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (*late Highland Borderers Militia*). Headquarters—Stirling.

Uniform: *Scarlet*; facings, *Yellow*.

Lieut.-Colonel.—Colonel D. B. M. R., *Duke of Montrose*, K.T., 22nd Oct. 1881.

Adjutant.—A. Aytoun, Capt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 19th Sept. 1892. See Appendix V. 4th, or Militia, Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (*late Royal Renfrew Militia*). Headquarters—Paisley.

Uniform: *Scarlet*; facings, *Yellow*.

Honorary Colonel.—Col. W. Cunningham, 22nd Oct. 1890.

Lieut.-Colonel.—Colonel A. C. *Lord Blythwood*, 20th Feb. 1878.

Adjutant.—J. S. Napier, Major Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 2nd Dec. 1899. Sub-Lieut. 93rd Highlanders, 21st Sept. 1874; Lieut., 21st Sept. 1874; Capt., 27th Jan. 1882; Major, 31st March 1890.



In this action the 91st lost one private (Marshall) killed, and Sergeant D. McIntyre (died of his wounds on the 15th), Privates Standish, Richards, Mallie, O'Brien, Gillespie, and Hanlen wounded. On the following day the relief of Ekowe was effected. After the relief at Ekowe the regiment was constantly engaged on outpost and patrol duties until the end of the war.

On the 24th September, the headquarters of the 91st embarked at Durban for Cape Town, leaving three companies, under Major W. P. Gervay, to proceed to the Mauritius on detachment.¹ The headquarters reached Cape Town on the 6th October, and on the 6th January 1880, "B" Company proceeded on detachment to St. Helena. On the 12th July, the Empress Eugénie landed at St. Helena to visit Napoleon's tomb while on her way to South Africa, and was received by the troops in garrison, including the 91st detachment.

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On the 1st July 1881, the "territorial system" was introduced, under which the 91st ceased to be designated by its time-honoured number, and, being incorporated with the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, became known as the 1st Battalion "Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders." At the same time the kilt was restored to the regiment.²

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The battalion is now stationed in Aldershot; the depot being located at Stirling.³

¹ *Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders*.—*Reg. Hist.*, 17th Feb. 1880; *Times*, 6th July 1880; *Capt.*, 12th Nov. 1880; *Times*, 20th Nov. 1880; *Major*, 18th Jan. 1881. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War of 1879, and was present at the battle of Rorke's Drift, relief of Ekowe, and subsequent operations (wounded with clasp). Died in Durban on the 25th Oct. 1880, while in command of the 91st detachment, from the effects of fever contracted during the Zulu campaign, and was buried at Roma Road. A tablet to his memory was erected in Stirling Cathedral, and a tablet of honour in the hall of the regimental headquarters.

² *Reg. Hist.*, 17th Feb. 1881. The 91st was for some time linked with the 72nd Highlanders.

³ *Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders*.—*Reg. Hist.*, 17th Feb. 1881. *Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (late Highland Borderers)*.—*Military Handbook*, 1881.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—*Reg. Hist.*, 17th Feb. 1881.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—*Reg. Hist.*, 17th Feb. 1881.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—*Reg. Hist.*, 17th Feb. 1881.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—*Reg. Hist.*, 17th Feb. 1881.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—*Reg. Hist.*, 17th Feb. 1881.

The old 91st is deservedly a popular corps, for both officers and men are proud of the good name which has been handed down to them, and are careful to preserve it untarnished.

- 1st Volunteer Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Renfrewshire—*late* 1st Renfrewshire). Headquarters—Greenock.
Uniform : *Scarlet* ; facings, *Yellow*.
Honorary Colonel.—Sir M. R. Stewart, Bart. (V.D.), 13th May 1869.
Lieut.-Colonel.—Col. W. Lamont (V.D.), 29th Oct. 1892.
Adjutant.—W. A. A. MacBean, Capt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 20th Jan. 1890 ; 2nd Lieut. 72nd Highlanders, 1st May 1878 ; 93rd Highlanders, 11th May 1878 ; Lieut., 16th August 1880 ; Capt., 1st July 1887.
- 2nd Volunteer Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Renfrewshire—*late* 2nd Renfrewshire). Headquarters—Paisley.
Uniform : *Scarlet* ; facings, *Blue*.
Lieut.-Colonel.—Col. T. G. Coats (V.D.), 28th May 1887.
Adjutant.—R. F. Westmacott, Major Lancashire Fusiliers, 10th July 1888.
- 3rd Volunteer Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Renfrewshire—*late* 3rd Renfrewshire). Headquarters—Pollockshaws.
Uniform : *Scarlet* ; facings, *Yellow*.
Honorary Colonel.—Col. A. Crum (V.D.), 27th July 1881.
Lieut.-Colonel.—Col. Z. J. Heys (V.D.), 29th May 1889.
Adjutant.—G. L. Walker, Capt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 8th March 1889 ; 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 93rd Highlanders, 25th May 1878 ; Lieut., 1st July 1881 ; Capt., 21st Feb. 1888.
- 4th Volunteer Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Stirlingshire—*late* 1st Stirlingshire). Headquarters—Stirling.
Uniform : *Scarlet* ; facings, *Yellow*.
Honorary Colonel.—Col. A. Wilson (V.D.), 9th April 1881.
Lieut.-Colonel.—Col. D. M'Fayden (V.D.), 10th March 1888.
Adjutant.—J. R. M. Dalrymple-Hay, Capt. West India Regiment, 9th Nov. 1891.
- 5th Volunteer Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (*late* 1st Argyll). Headquarters—Dunoon.
Uniform : *Scarlet* ; facings, *Yellow*.
Honorary Colonel.—G. D. Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T., 5th Aug. 1867.
Lieut.-Colonel.—Col. J. W. Malcolm, C.B. (V.D.), 30th March 1872.
Adjutant.—J. G. Wolrige-Gordon, Capt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 21st April 1892 ; 2nd Lieut. 105th Foot, 22nd Jan. 1879 ; 93rd Highlanders, 22nd March 1879 ; Lieut., 1st July 1881 ; Adj., 12th Jan. 1886 ; Capt., 21st Feb. 1888.
- 1st Dumbartonshire Volunteers. Headquarters—Helensburgh.
Uniform : *Scarlet* ; facings, *Yellow*.
Honorary Colonel.—Col. A. H. Dennistoun (V.D.), 22nd May 1886.
Lieut.-Col. Commandant.—Col. J. R. Thomson (V.D.), 8th Dec. 1883.
Lieut.-Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. J. M. A. Denny, 23rd Nov. 1889.
Adjutant.—W. Stewart, Capt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 2nd Feb. 1891 ; Sub.-Lieut., 1st West India Regiment, 30th Nov. 1876 ; Lieut., 30th Nov. 1877 ; S. Wales Borderers, 25th Aug. 1880 ; Capt., 21st July 1886 ; Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 27th Oct. 1886.
- 7th Volunteer Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Clackmannan and Kinross—*late* 1st Clackmannan and Kinross). Headquarters—Alloa.
Uniform : *Scarlet* ; facings, *Yellow*.
Honorary Colonel.—Col. A. Mitchell (V.D.), 21st Dec. 1887.
Lieut.-Colonel.—Col. J. Porteous (V.D.), 24th Jan. 1891.
Adjutant.—F. M. Aitken, Capt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 30th Nov. 1891 ; 2nd Lieut. (from Militia), 93rd Highlanders, 23rd July 1879 ; Adj., 12th Jan. 1881 ; Lieut., 1st July 1881 ; Capt., 21st Nov. 1888.



APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—SUCCESSION OF COLONELS OF THE 91ST ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Lochnell. Appointed 3rd May 1796.

Ensign 1st Foot, Oct. 1780; Lieutenant Independent Company, 30th June 1781; 1st Foot, 13th Jan. 1782; Captain 45th Foot, 3rd Jan. 1783; 1st Foot Guards, 19th March 1783; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, 25th April 1793; Lieutenant-Colonel 98th (91st) Argyllshire Highlanders, 10th Feb. 1794; Colonel, 3rd May 1796; Major-General, 29th April 1802; Lieutenant-General, 25th April 1808; General, 12th August 1819.

In May 1795, Col. Duncan Cameron embarked with the 98th (91st) Highlanders, and was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope (*see* p. 4), in Sept. From Aug. 1796 to Feb. 1798, he served at the Cape as Brigadier-General; and also in Ireland, from June 1800 until his promotion to the rank of Major-General. As Major-General he served on the Irish Staff from Mar. 1803 to June 1804, when he was removed to the Staff of Great Britain, and continued on it until the 24th June 1806.

General Campbell died at Edinburgh on the 18th April 1837. (*See* Appendices II. and III.)

GABRIEL GORDON. Appointed 19th April 1837.

Ensign 60th Foot, 1781; Lieutenant, 1784; Captain, 1794; Major, 1800; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1802; half-pay, 4th Foot, 1808; Colonel, 1811; Major-General, 1814; Lieutenant-General, 1830; General, 1846; Colonel, 91st Argyllshire Regiment, 19th April 1837.

This officer served with the 60th Regiment for twenty years in the West Indies and Canada, and subsequently as Deputy-Quarter-Master-General at Honduras. He was present at the capture of the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe (gold medal and clasp).

General Gordon died on the 7th Aug. 1855.

The Honourable Sir CHARLES GORE, G.C.B., K.H. Appointed 8th August 1855.

Son of the 2nd *Earl of Arran*. Born 26th Dec. 1793. Cornet, 16th Dragoons, 1808; Ensign 6th Foot, 1809; Lieutenant 43rd Foot, 1810; Captain 85th Foot, 1815; Brevet-Major, 1819; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, 1822; half-pay, 1825; Colonel, 1837; Major-General, 1846; Lieutenant-General, 1854; General, 1863; Colonel, 91st Argyllshire Regiment, 8th Aug. 1855; 6th Foot, 9th Mar. 1861.

The *Hon.* Charles Gore joined the 43rd in the Peninsula in July 1811, and was present at the sieges and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; at the battles of Salamanca (A.-D.-C. to Sir Andrew Barnard), Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse (A.-D.-C. to Sir James Kempt), and also at the action of San Milan, capture of Madrid, storming of the heights of Vera, and in all the skirmishes of the Light Division from 1812 to close of the war in 1814 (medal with 9 clasps). In 1814, he accompanied Sir James Kempt to Canada, and returned home just in time to take part (as principal A.-D.-C. to Kempt) in the battles of Quatre Bras (horse shot under him), and Waterloo (three horses shot under him), and the capture of Paris. He was subsequently created a K.H., and, successively a C.B., K.C.B., and G.C.B., and was for some time Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Sir Charles Gore died on the 4th Sept. 1869.

APPENDICES.

CHARLES MURRAY HAY. Appointed 9th March 1861.

Ensign 43rd Foot, 1820; Ensign and Lieutenant Coldstream Guards, 1821; Lieutenant and Captain, 1825; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 1832; Colonel Army, 1846; Major Coldstream Guards, 1848; Major-General, 1854; Lieutenant-General, 1861; Colonel 91st Argyllshire Regiment, 9th March 1861. Died 4th July 1864.

CHARLES GEORGE JAMES ARBUTHNOT. Appointed 4th July 1864.

Ensign and Lieutenant Grenadier Guards, 1816; Lieutenant 11th Light Dragoons, 1818; Captain, 1820; Major, half-pay unattached, 1823; 63rd Foot, 1824; Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay unattached, 1825; 72nd Highlanders, 1826; 90th Foot, 1831; Colonel, 1838; Major-General, 1851; Lieutenant-General, 1858; General, 1864; Colonel, 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, 4th July 1864.

JAMES ROBERTSON CRAUFORD. Appointed 27th August 1870.

Ensign 2nd Foot, 1821; half-pay, Oct. 1821; Ensign and Lieutenant Grenadier Guards, 1822; Lieutenant and Captain, 1826; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 1837; Major Grenadier Guards, 1854; Brevet-Colonel, 1851; Major-General, 1856; Lieutenant-General, 1863; General, 1871; Colonel, 27th Inniskillings, 29th April 1864; 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, 27th Aug. 1870. Served as Brigadier-General in the Crimea from 29th Oct. 1855 to 5th June 1856. Major-General commanding Shorncliffe Brigade and Dover Division, 21st Nov. 1857 to 31st Mar. 1861; Inspector-General Foot Guards, 1st April 1861 to 23rd June 1863.

GEORGE ERSKINE. Appointed 8th June 1888.

Ensign 33rd Foot, 1832; Lieutenant, 1836; Adjutant, 1840; Captain, 1843; Brevet-Major, 1854; 33rd, 1855; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, 1854; unattached, 1855; Dépôt Battalion, 2nd Nov. 1855; half-pay, 1856; Military Train, 1857; unattached, 1860; Brevet-Colonel, 12th Aug. 1860; Military Train, 1868; half-pay, 1869; Major-General, 1873; Lieutenant-General, 1877; Retired (Hon. General), 1st July 1881; Colonel Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 8th June 1888. *Crimea*, 1854-55. Served with the 33rd, including battle of Inkerman and siege of Sevastopol (mentioned in despatches; medal and 2 clasps; Turkish medal; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel; 5th Class of the Medjidie) [R.].

APPENDIX II.—SUCCESSION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS OF THE 9TH ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS, 1794-1894.

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
Duncan Campbell of Lochnell .	10th February 1794.	<i>See Appendix I.</i>
James Stuart	10th May 1796.	Lieut. 7th Fusiliers, 11th May 1791; Capt. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 15th Feb. 1794; Maj., 22nd Dec. 1794; Lieut.-Col. Army, 15th April 1795; 98th (91st), 10th May 1796. Out of the Army List in 1798.
Henry Veitch (Jun. Lieut.-Col.)	10th May 1796.	Lieut., 22nd Oct. 1780; 7th Fusiliers, 23rd April 1788; Capt., 24th Jan. 1791; 56th Foot, 15th Feb. 1792; Maj., 98th (91st) Highlanders, 24th Aug. 1795; Lieut.-Col., 10th May 1796. Out of the Army List in 1798.
Fieldier King	2nd March 1797.	Ena. New Independent Company, 7th Nov. 1793; Capt., 8th March 1794; 2nd Batt. 84th (reduced), 31st May 1794; Maj., 18th Sept. 1794; 98th (91st) Highlanders, 17th May 1796; Lieut.-Col., 2nd March 1797; Cape Regiment (disbanded 1802), 1801; 47th Foot, 9th July 1803. Out of the Service in 1805. Served with the Regiment at the Cape.
James Catlin Cranford	25th April 1797.	Ena. 24th Foot, 28th Dec. 1791; Lieut., 1792 or 1793; Capt., 10th Sept. 1793; 30th Foot, 22nd Oct. 1793; Maj., full-pay, unattached, 15th April 1795; Maj., 98th (91st) Highlanders, 18th May 1796; Lieut.-Col., 25th April 1797; Col. Army, 30th Oct. 1805. Died in 1810. Served with the 91st in the Peninsula, 1808-09, and was present at Rolica, and, as Brigadier, at Corunna.
Alexander Lorraine (Jun. Lieut.-Col.)	25th June 1801.	Ena. 42nd Foot, 8th Nov. 1778; Lieut., 25th July 1781; 9th Foot, 30th Aug. 1786; Capt., 19th Feb. 1793; Maj., 7th Aug. 1799; Lieut.-Col. 91st Highlanders, 25th June 1801. This officer served four campaigns in America, between five and six years in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of the French West India Islands. He also served on the Continent. Lieut.-Col. Lorraine was an Assistant Military Secretary in the Commander-in-Chief's office for seven years, and subsequently a Commissioner for the affairs of Barracks, and Deputy-Governor of Southsea Castle. On accepting the Commissionership, he was permitted to sell his Lieut.-Colonelcy and retain his rank (stationary) in the Army.
William Douglas (Created a K.C.B. in 1814.)	25th November 1808.	Capt. 2nd Batt. 84th Foot (reduced), 1st April 1795; 91st Highlanders, 37th June 1798; Lieut.-Col. Army, 2nd Aug. 1804; 91st, 25th Nov. 1808; Col. Army, 4th June 1814. Capt. Douglas was one of four officers, who, in 1804, were selected to raise a certain number of men for the 91st, for which service he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. He commanded the 91st from 1803 to the day of his death, and served with the regiment at the battles of Rolica and Corunna (medal); during the Walcheren Expedition; at the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes (wounded), and Toulouse (slightly wounded); also at Waterloo (with the Reserve) and during the march to Paris. He received the gold medal and two clasps for six general actions, and a K.C.B. Sir W. Douglas died, whilst in command of the 91st, at Valenciennes, on the 23rd Aug. 1818, aged forty-two years. A tablet to his memory was placed in St. John's Church, Forfar, by his brother officers, who also, with the non-commissioned officers and men of the 91st, erected a monument over his grave at Valenciennes. (<i>See pp. 7 and 13.</i>)
Benjamin Wynne Otteley . . . (2nd Battalion.)	2nd January 1812.	This officer obtained an Ensigny in the late 87th Foot (disbanded 1783) on the 19th Jan. 1780, and became Lieut., 5th Feb. 1788. He remained on half-pay of the late 87th until 31st May 1789, when he was appointed to the 68rd. He appears to have retired in

1792, but re-entered the Army as Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign) of the 85th Foot (raised 1793) on 20th Aug. 1794; Capt., 2nd West India Regiment (raised 1795), 1st July 1795; Maj., 25th July 1801, half-pay 27th Foot, 1805; 91st Highlanders, 6th Dec. 1806; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 25th April 1808; 91st, 2nd Jan. 1812; Col. Army, 4th June 1814; half-pay, 21st Oct. 1816; Lieut.-Col. 70th Foot, 12th Aug. 1819. Appears on Half-pay Lists from 1824 to 1840. Col. Otley served in the West Indies, Portugal, Spain, Holland, and Germany; during the Chabir War of 1795, and in St. Vincent's, 1796; in 1808-09, he was present at the battles of Rolicca, Vimiera, and Corunna; 1809, expedition to the Scheldt. In 1813 he went in command of the 2nd Batt. 91st to Stralsund, and marched from thence (1813-14) to Holland. He commanded one of the columns of attack (2nd Batta. 21st, 37th, and 91st) at Bergen-op-Zoom, and succeeded in taking the work which covered the Steenberg Gate (severely wounded). Col. Otley died in 1840, after nearly sixty years service. (See Footnote, p. 8.)

Donald MacNeill 3rd September 1818.

Lieut. 96th (91st) Highlanders, 18th April 1794; Capt., 11th Dec. 1800; Brev.-Maj., 23rd Dec. 1809; 91st, 1st Aug. 1811; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 26th Aug. 1813; 91st, 3rd Sept. 1816; retired in 1824. In his *History of the 91st*, Mr. Goff states that Donald MacNeill "was one of four officers selected to raise a certain number of men in 1804, for which he received promotion. Served with the regiment during the Peninsular War, present at the Pyrenees (wounded), medal with clasp. Received the gold medal for his gallant conduct in command of the light companies of the Highland Brigade, 6th Division, at Sauroren, on the 28th and 30th July 1813, when he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army." In Goff's List of Officers for 1794 and 1798, and in the Army Lists for 1795-1801, this officer's name is spelt *MacNeil*. In the Army Lists for 1803-24, and in Goff's List of Lieutenant-Colonels, it is spelt *MacNeill* and *Macneil*; he also appears in the *Royal Military Calendar and Commission Book* for 1820, as *MacNeil*. The dates of the commissions of Donald MacNeill and Donald MacNeill, *Macneil*, or *MacNeil* as they appear in the Army Lists for 1795-1824, in Goff's Lists, and in the *Royal Military Calendar* all agree, and there is little doubt that they refer to one and the same person. In the *Royal Military Calendar* it is stated that he was attached to the Portuguese Army from July 1811 until after the Waterloo campaign; this probably accounts for his name not appearing in the "Waterloo Roll Call." (See Appendix III., and pp. 7 and 12.)

John Macdonald 23rd September 1824.

Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., J.P., of Dalchoenie and Dun Alastair, Perthshire. Born 10th Sept. 1788. Ensign 88th Foot, 17th Dec. 1803; Lieut., 21st March 1805; Capt., 7th Sept. 1809; Brev.-Maj., 26th Aug. 1813; Maj. Portuguese Service, 25th Oct. 1814; half-pay, 1815; 91st Regiment, 29th Nov. 1821; Lieut.-Col. Army, 4th Sept. 1817; 91st, 23rd Sept. 1824; half-pay, 16th Aug. 1827; 92nd, 21st Nov. 1828; Col. Army, 10th Jan. 1837; Maj.-Gen., 9th Nov. 1846; Lieut.-Gen., 20th June 1854; Gen., 7th Mar. 1862; Col. 53rd Foot, 8th May 1864; 92nd Highlanders, 25th May 1865. Sir John served with the expedition to South America, and was wounded at the assault of Buenos Ayres, 6th July 1807; served in the Peninsula from Nov. 1808 to 1813, and in the south of France from Mar. 1814, and was present at the battle of Busaco, Lines of Torres Vedras, affairs at Redinha, Pombal, and Campo Mayor, first siege of Badajoz, battle of Albuhera, third siege and assault of Badajoz, affairs at Alva de Tombe, and battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees; silver war medal and four clasps for Busaco, Albuhera, Badajoz, and Toulouse (gold medal and clasp for Vittoria and the Pyrenees; silver war medal of the Macdonalds of Dun Alastair, a branch of the Macdonalds of Keppoch). His great-grandfather was with the Highland Army in '45, and fell at Culloden. Sir John died at his seat, Dun Alastair, Perthshire, on the 24th June 1866, and was succeeded by his eldest son Lieut.-Col. (afterwards General) Alastair M'Dun Macdonald (see p. 15). He had three other sons in the Army, one of whom, Capt. Charles William Macdonald, was killed at Lucknow in 1858. For a century and a half nearly every male of this war-like family has been a soldier, winning his honours on the field of battle.

James Milford Sutherland 16th August 1827.

Ensign 68rd Foot, 27th Nov. 1794; Lieut., 26th Feb. 1796; half-pay, 1798; 42nd Foot, 4th April 1800; half-pay, 1802; 42nd Foot, 16th June 1803; Capt. 91st Highlanders, 27th Aug. 1804; Maj., 10th Sept. 1812; half-pay, 1817; 35th Foot, 18th Sept. 1821; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 27th May 1825; 91st, 16th Aug. 1827; retired 1831. Served with the 42nd in Egypt 1801, and was wounded at Alexandria.

Robert Anderson 2nd December 1831.

Ensign 14th Battalion of Reserve, 9th July 1808; Lieut. 91st Highlanders, 12th Oct. 1804; Capt., 30th April 1812; Maj., 23rd Sept. 1824; Lieut.-Col., 2nd December 1831; retired, 1841; K.H., 1837. Served with the 91st in the expedition to Hanover, 1805-06; in the Peninsula, 1808-09, including the battles of Rolicca, Vimiera, and Corunna; expeditions to Walcheren, 1809, Swedish Pomerania, 1813, and Holland, 1814, including the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom; Waterloo campaign, 1815, Waterloo, storming of Cambray, and capture of Paris.

Cornwall Burne 2nd July 1841.

Ensign 64th Foot, 4th Oct. 1810; Lieut., 25th July 1815; 91st Regiment, 4th Jan. 1821; Capt., 3rd Feb. 1825; Maj., 8th Feb. 1831; Lieut.-Col., 2nd July 1841; half-pay, 16th July 1841. Died in Ireland, 1848. Was with the 91st in St. Helena.

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
Roderick Macneil	16th July 1841.	Ena. 22nd Foot, 17th Mar. 1808; Lieut., 9th May 1809; 91st Foot, 19th July 1810; Capt. 60th Foot, 1st Dec. 1814; 23rd Light Dragoons, 19th Jan. 1815; Maj. Army, 9th Aug. 1821; 2nd Life Guards, 29th Dec. 1821; half-pay unattached, 17th June 1828; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 25th Jan. 1822; 91st Regiment, 16th July 1841; 78th, 16th April 1842; Col. Army, 10th Jan. 1837; Maj.-Gen., 9th Nov. 1846; Lieut.-Gen., 20th June 1854; Gen. 1863; Col. 8th Foot, 18th Mar. 1855; 78th Highlanders, 3rd June 1860. Died in 1863. Served with the 52nd during Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna; and in the Walcheren expedition, 1809; with the 2nd Batt. 91st in Holland, 1814, including attack on Bergen-op-Zoom; and with the 23rd Light Dragoons during the Waterloo Campaign, 1815.
Martin Geo. Thos. Lindsey	15th April 1842.	Ena. 78th Highlanders, 10th March 1814; Cornet, 21st (late) Light Dragoons, 24th April 1816; Lieut., 5th Dec. 1818; 78th Highlanders, 2nd Dec. 1819; Capt., 26th June 1823; Maj., 28th April 1837; Lieut.-Col., 8th April 1842; 91st Regiment, 15th April 1842. Retired in 1848. Served with the 78th in Holland, 1814-15, and was present at the bombardment of Antwerp. Commanded the 1st Batt. 91st during the Kafir War of 1846-47.
John Francis Glencoslin Campbell (Reserve Battalion, April 1846 to Oct. 1848.)	14th April 1846.	Ena. 91st Regiment, 25th Oct. 1827; Lieut., 27th Aug. 1829; Capt., 23rd Nov. 1832; Maj., 8th July 1843; Lieut.-Col., 14th April 1846; Col., 20th June 1854; Maj.-Gen., 12th Nov. 1860; Col. 79th Highlanders, 12th July 1868. Died in 1870. Commanded the infantry force sent out against the insurgent Boers in South Africa in April 1845, and the Reserve Batt. 91st throughout the Kafir War of 1846-47 (four times mentioned in despatches; medal and C.B.). Specially mentioned in General Order of 17th Dec. 1847, as having conducted and commanded one of the columns of attack against the chief Sandilli, which concluded the war (see pp. 16 and 19). Commanded the British contingent in Greece from April 1855 to the conclusion of the Crimean War. Resigned command of the 91st on the 21st Oct. 1858, on being appointed to a Brigade at Tonghoo in Burma.
Charles Cooke Yarborough (Reserve Battalion.)	13th October 1848.	Capt. 15th Foot, 4th Jan. 1833; 91st Regiment, 5th April 1833; Maj., 19th May 1845; Lieut.-Col., 13th Oct. 1848; Col. Army, 28th Nov. 1854; half-pay, 29th Jan. 1856. Served in the Kafir Wars of 1846-47, and 1851-52-53. Wounded at the affair at the Water-kloof, 4th Mar. 1852 (medal and C.B.). (See pp. 23-24.)
Bertie E. Murray Gordon (Jun. Lieut.-Col. until 27th Oct. 1858.)	31st August 1858.	Ena. 91st Regiment, 26th Oct. 1832; Lieut., 24th July 1835; Capt., 23rd April 1841; Maj., 13th Oct. 1848; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 30th Sept. 1855; 91st, 31st Aug. 1858; Col. Army, 31st Aug. 1860; half-pay, 28th Jan. 1870. Bertie Gordon, the son of Alexander Gordon of Auchinches and Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire, was born at Auchinches on the 17th Dec. 1813, and was educated at the Edinburgh Royal Military Academy. He joined the 91st in 1833, and remained in the regiment until the close of his military career in 1870. He was in command of the troops on board the <i>Albion</i> when that vessel was wrecked in Table Bay, and for his meritorious services on that occasion was granted a pension of £100 per annum (see p. 15). Served in the Kafir War of 1846-47, and in Greece and India. Colonel Bertie Gordon commanded the 91st for upwards of twelve years, greatly to the benefit of the regiment, which, under his almost fatherly care, attained the highest degree of efficiency (see p. 18). Colonel Gordon died at Ellon Castle on the 27th July 1870 in the fifty-eight year of his age.
Will. Thos. Laird Patterson M.C.C.	12th November 1860. (Jun. Lieut.-Col.)	Ena. 91st, 22nd Feb. 1839; Lieut., 12th Oct. 1841; Capt., 20th April 1849; Maj., 14th Dec. 1855; Lieut.-Col., 12th Nov. 1860; half-pay, 10th Jan. 1869; 88th Foot, 23rd Oct. 1875; half-pay, 16th Dec. 1875; Brev.-Col., 23rd Nov. 1865; Maj.-Gen., 16th May 1870 (1st Oct. 1877); retired (Hon. Lieut.-Gen.), 1st July 1881. A.A. Gen., Cork, 1st July 1870 to 30th June 1875. Served with the 91st in the Kafir War of 1846-47 (medal), and as Brigade-Major in Greece; commanded a field force sent to capture Tania Topes in 1859.
John Sprot	29th January 1870.	Son of Mark Sprot, Esq. of Riddell, Roxburghshire. Born 12th March 1830. Ena. 88rd Foot, 10th Sept. 1848; Lieut., 29th May 1849; Capt., 14th July 1853; Maj., 22nd Jan. 1867; half-pay, 14th Sept. 1867; 91st Highlanders, 31st July 1869; Lieut.-Col., 29th Jan. 1870; half-pay, 19th Jan. 1876; A.A. and Qr.-Mr.-Gen., North Britain, 1st Feb. 1876; Lieut.-Col., 47th Brigade Depot, 17th Oct. 1877; Col. Army, 29th Jan. 1875; half-pay, 17th Oct. 1882; Maj.-Gen., 18th July 1885; retired (Hon. Lieut.-

James Buchanan Kirk . . .	19th January 1876.	Gen.), 1887. Served with the 83rd in the Indian Mutiny, 1857, including the affair at Aurungabad (medal) and subsequently as Acting Executive Engineer of the Rajpootana Field Force.
Alex. Cunningham Bruce, C.B. (Passed Staff-Col., 1869.)	21st June 1879.	Ena. 96th Foot, 17th Oct. 1851; Lieut., 1st Feb. 1855; Adj., 19th June 1855; Capt., 31st Dec. 1857; Maj., 88th Foot, 21st Feb. 1865; 91st Highlanders, 29th Jan. 1870; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 18th Aug. 1874; Lieut.-Col. 91st, 19th Jan. 1876; half-pay, 21st June 1879. Died in 1880.
Horatio Gordon Robley . . .	1st July 1881. Commanding Battalion, 27th June 1883.	Ena. 91st Regiment, 18th June 1852; Lieut. 17th Mar. 1854; Adj. 18th July 1855; Capt. 31st Aug. 1858; Brev.-Maj., 5th July 1872; 91st, 1st Jan. 1873; Lieut.-Col. 21st June 1879; retired, full-pay (Hon.-Maj.-Gen.), 27th June 1883; D.A.A. and Qr.-Mr.-Gen. Bengal, 1868-68; Brig.-Maj. Shorncliffe, 1869-71. Commanded the 91st during the Zulu War of 1879, and was present at the battle of Ginginhlovo and the relief of Ekowe (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, C.B.).
George Forbes-Robertson . . .	27th June 1883. Commanding Battalion, 27th June 1887.	Ena. 68th Foot, 14th May 1858; Lieut., 26th Nov. 1861; Capt., half-pay, 28th May 1870; 91st Highlanders, 4th Feb. 1871; Maj., 28th Jan. 1880; Lieut.-Col., 1st July 1881; Col. Army, 1st July 1885; retired pay (Hon. Maj.-Gen.), 27th June 1887. Served with the 68th in the New Zealand War of 1864-66, including the attack on Gate Pah (medal).
Vernor Chater . . .	27th June 1889.	Ena. 93rd Highlanders, 19th July 1855; Lieut., 18th Dec. 1857; Capt., 5th Oct. 1867; Brev.-Maj., 18th May 1881; 93rd, 1st July 1881; Lieut.-Col., 27th June 1883; Commanding 1st Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st), 27th June 1887; Col. Army, 27th June 1887; half-pay, 27th June 1889; retired pay, 16th Sept. 1891. Served with the 93rd in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, including action of Kudjwa, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, defeat of Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore and pursuit to Sera-i-Ghat, siege and capture of Lucknow, battle of Bareilly and other minor actions (medal with two clasps). North-West Frontier of India Campaign, 1863-64; Ensozai Campaign and Umbeyia Pass (medal with clasp). Was Adj. 1st Adm. Batt. Kincardineshire Volunteers, 8th Mar. 1876 to 14th June 1881.
Ormalie Campbell Hannay . . .	27th July 1899.	Ena. 76th Foot, 12th July 1864; 91st Highlanders, 19th July 1864; Lieut., 29th Jan. 1870; Adj., 29th Jan. 1870; Capt., 12th Feb. 1875; Maj., 1st July 1881; Lieut.-Col., 27th June 1889; A.D.C. to Gen. Officer Commanding North Britain, 13th Mar. 1877 to 31st Oct. 1878; A.D.C. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada (Marquis of Lorne), 29th Nov. 1878 to 14th Nov. 1881. Served during the latter part of the Zulu War of 1879, part of the time as Provost-Marshal and D.A.A. Gen. to the 1st Division (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). Half-pay, 27th July 1893.
		Ena. 99rd Highlanders, 5th Oct. 1867; Lieut., 28th Oct. 1871; Inst. of Musk., 16th Feb. 1878; Capt., 17th Nov. 1878; Maj., 1st Jan. 1884; Lieut.-Col. 1st Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st), 27th June 1893. Served (in special service) in the Zulu War, 1879 (medal with clasp).

APPENDIX III.—LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 98TH (91ST) ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS, 1ST JANUARY 1795.

38	REGIMENTAL STAFF.	CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
Lieut.-Col. Com.	Duncan Campbell. ¹	Archibald Campbell. ⁶	Hugh Campbell, 12th Feb. 1794 to 2nd Dec. 1795.	Allan M'Lachlan. ¹⁶
Major.	Archibald Campbell, ² Lieut.-Col.	James Stuart. ⁷	Robert M'Nab. ¹¹	William Munro. ¹⁷
”	Henry Mordaunt Clavering. ³	Donald Campbell. ⁸	Archibald Campbell, 14th Feb. 1794 to 23rd Jan. 1800.	Mark Anthony Bozon. ¹⁸
Chaplain.	<i>Rev.</i> P. Fraser, 10th Feb. 1794.	Colin Campbell, 17th Feb. 1794 to 3rd June 1796.	James Ferrier, 29th Mar. 1794 to 6th May 1795.	Donald Gregorson. ¹⁹
Adjutant.	Allan M'Pherson ⁴ (Senior Lieut.).	John M'Dougall. ⁹	Donald MacNeal. ¹²	John M. Campbell. ²⁰
Quar.-Master.	Duncan Campbell, 1794 to 1797.	John Campbell, 23rd Feb. 1794 to 1798.	John Campbell. ¹³	Robert Guthrie, 3rd Dec. 1794 to 1795.
Surgeon.	James Campbell. ⁵	Archibald Campbell. ¹⁰	John MacNeal. ¹⁴	
		CAPT.-LIEUT. AND CAPTAIN.	Duncan Campbell, 21st April 1794 to 1803.	
		James Campbell, 3rd July 1794 to 20th May 1799.	Lorne Ferrier, 24th May 1794 to 1797.	
			Angus Campbell, 26th Sept. 1794 to 30th Sept. 1796.	
			James Phillips, 1st Oct. 1794 to 1795.	
			William H. Crawford, 11th Oct. 1794 to 1795.	
			Colin Campbell. ¹⁵	

1 See Appendix I.

2 Capt. 74th Highlanders (disbanded 1788), 20th Dec. 1777; Maj., 31st Dec. 1782; Lieut.-Col. Army, 12th Oct. 1793; Maj. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 10th Feb. 1794. According to Capt. Goff (*History of the 91st*), this officer left the regiment in 1795, and proceeded to the West Indies as a Brigadier-General. Now there were in the late 74th two Majors of the name of Archibald Campbell; the senior was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th Oct. 1793, and he it was (if the Army List for 1795 is to be relied on) who was appointed Major in the 98th (91st) on the 10th Feb. 1794. The junior became a Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st Mar. 1794, and was appointed (according to the *Royal Military Calendar* for 1800) a Brigadier-General in the West Indies, and subsequently became a General. In the Army List for 1796, there are four field officers of the name of Archibald Campbell, but, after careful examination, we are unable to identify any one of these with Maj. and Lieut.-Col. A. Campbell of the 98th (91st), and we therefore conclude that this officer must have left the regiment and the service at the same time—in 1795. We must, however, remark that the Army Lists of the period are full of errors, especially in the cases of officers bearing the same name, and holding the same rank.

3 Maj. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 30th July 1794; Lieut.-Col. Argyllshire Fencibles, 19th Aug. 1795; Col. Army, 29th April 1802 (rank stationary); Maj. half-pay, 98th, 1803; Brig.-Gen. in South America, 28th April 1807 to 1805 (appears as Brigadier in Army List for 1824). Retired in 1855. This officer's commissions as Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain were dated, respectively, 7th, 12th, and 13th Feb. 1794.

4 Enns. 2nd Batt. 71st (disbanded 1789), 3rd Nov. 1780; Lieut. and Adj. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 10th Feb. 1794; Capt. Lieut. and Capt., 20th May 1799; Capt. 6th (Royal North British) Garrison Battalion, 31st Mar. 1800; 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, 8th Aug. 1811. Died in 1812. Accompanied the regiment to the Cape in 1795, and held the Adjutancy until Dec. 1800.

5 Surg. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 10th Feb. 1794. Left the regiment in 1805. Died 2nd Dec. 1838. Succeeded to the Jura Estate on the death of his brother. Served with the Regiment at the Cape.

6 Capt. 98th (91st) Highlanders (from half-pay), 14th Feb. 1794; Cape Regiment (disbanded 1802), 27th June 1801.

7 See Appendix II.

8 Capt. 98th (91st) Highlanders (from half-pay), 16th Feb. 1794; Maj. Cape Regiment (disbanded 1802), 25th June 1801; 40th Foot, 1st Aug. 1804; Lieut.-Col., 28th Jan. 1808; 63rd Foot, 22nd Dec. 1808; retired in 1810. Served with the regiment at the Cape.

9 Enns. 57th Foot, 1793; Capt. 98th (91st), 18th Feb. 1794; Maj. Army, 25th Sept. 1803; 91st, 1st Aug. 1804; half-pay, 27th Foot, 1807; Lieut.-Col. Army, 25th July 1810. Out of the service in 1815.

10 Fourth son of Sir James Campbell of Invernell, Argyllshire. Capt. (from half-pay) 98th (91st) Highlanders, 13th Aug. 1794; Scotch Brigade (94th), 16th June 1801; Brev.-Maj., 1st Jan. 1805; 75th Foot, 1805 (appointment not confirmed); Royal West India Rangers, 29th Oct. 1807; Lieut.-Col. 4th Ceylon Regiment, 8th Mar. 1810; 6th Foot, 17th Sept. 1812; Brev.-Col., 1819; half-pay, 1820; Maj.-Gen., 22nd July 1830; Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, 1835. This officer accompanied the 98th to the Cape, whence he proceeded to India, in 1801, as Brigade-Major to General Fraser, and he was with the General when he fell in action. In 1805 he was promoted, by the Governor-General, from Brevet-Major in the 94th (Scots Brigade) to a Majority in the 75th, which regiment he gallantly led at the siege of Bhurtpore (severely wounded); he also served on Lord Lake's staff. His appointment to a Majority in the 75th not being confirmed, Major Campbell returned home in 1806, and in 1807 was given a Majority in the Royal West India Rangers, and served with them at capture of Martinique in 1809 (severely wounded). In the following year he obtained the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 4th Ceylon Regiment, from which he exchanged, in 1812, to the 6th Foot. He commanded the 6th for eight years, serving with it in the Peninsula (medal for Victoria), in Canada, and with the Army of Occupation in Paris. After holding various staff appointments, General Campbell was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, where he died on the 12th May 1838, in the 65th year of his age. A handsome monument was erected by public subscription, to his memory in the parish church of St. Heliers, Jersey. General Campbell was a Companion of the Bath.

11 Enns. Irish Independent Company, 25th July 1793; Lieut. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 18th Feb. 1794; Capt. Lieut. and Capt., 25th Sept. 1803; Maj. Army, 25th Dec. 1804; Lieut.-Col. Army, 4th June 1811; left the regiment and was appointed Inspecting Field Officer for Recruiting in 1812. Retired in 1813. Served with the regiment at the Cape, and was mentioned in Gen. Craig's despatches of Aug. 1796 for services at Saldanha Bay (see p. 5).

12 See Appendix II. (Donald M'Neill).

13 Lieut. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 19th April 1794; Capt., 25th June 1803; 55th Foot, 19th May 1808; Maj. Army, 4th June 1814; exchanged to half-pay York Light Infantry Volunteers, 2nd April 1818.

14 Lieut. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 20th April 1794; Capt. 18th Foot, 9th July 1803; Maj., 29th Oct. 1812.

15 Lieut. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 12th Oct. 1794; Capt., 3rd Jan. 1801; Maj., 2nd Sept. 1806; 70th Foot, 15th Dec. 1808. We cannot trace this officer with any degree of certainty. According to the *Royal Military Calendar*, he subsequently became a Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, and a K.C.B.; but after examining the Army List, the *History of the Coldstream*, and other works, we are unable to identify the Sir Colin Campbell of the Coldstream with the Colin Campbell who was in the 91st.

16 Enns. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 11th Feb. 1794; Lieut., 18th Mar. 1795. Left the regiment in 1808.

17 Enns. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 12th Feb. 1794; Lieut., 18th Mar. 1795; Capt. 42nd Highlanders, 9th July 1803; Brev.-Maj., 2nd May 1811; half-pay (late) Royal Malta Regiment, 1811; Lieut.-Col., 12th Aug. 1819. Died at Stamford, 9th Jan. 1828. Served at the Cape of Good Hope in 1809 as Assistant-Adjutant-General, and in 1813 and 1814 as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Howden and Lord C. Somerset.

18 Enns. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 8th Oct. 1794; Lieut., 18th Mar. 1795; 55th Foot, 20th Aug. 1802; Capt. 2nd Battalion of Reserve, 19th Nov. 1803; 15th Foot, 3rd Aug. 1804; Maj. 15th Foot, 4th June 1813; half-pay, 14th June 1813; Maj. 81st Foot, 27th April 1816; half-pay, 16th April 1816; Maj. 89th Highlanders, 29th July 1824; Lieut.-Col. Army, 22nd July 1830; retired in 1838. Served in the West Indies.

19 Enns. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 19th Nov. 1794; Lieut., 18th Mar. 1795; Capt., 3rd Aug. 1804; Maj., 30th April 1812; half-pay, 91st Foot, 1st June 1815; Lieut.-Col. Army, 27th May 1825. Out of the army in 1828.

20 Enns. 98th (91st) Highlanders, 27th Nov. 1794; Lieut., 27th July 1795; retired in 1802. Served with the regiment at the Cape of Good Hope.

APPENDIX IV—LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 91ST REGIMENT WHO SERVED IN THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN OF 1815.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.			CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
Lieut.-Col.	Sir William Douglas, K.C.B., ¹ Colonel.		James Walsh, ⁸ Brev.-Major.	John Campbell. ¹⁷	Norman Lamont. ³⁷
Adjutant.	George Scott (wounded), ² Lieut.		Thos. Hunter-Blair (wounded), ⁹ Brev.-Major (Staff).	John Russell. ¹⁸	William Trimmer. ³⁸
Pay-Master.	Dugald Campbell. ³		William Steuart. ¹⁰	Alexander Campbell. ¹⁹	James Paton. ³⁹
Quar.-Master.	James Stewart. ⁴		Archibald Campbell. ¹¹	Robert Stewart. ²⁰	Dugald Ducat. ⁴⁰
Surgeon.	Robert Douglas. ⁶		Dugald Campbell. ¹²	Andrew M'Lachlan. ²¹	Patrick Cahill. ⁴¹
Asst.-Surgeon.	Geo. Murray M'Lachlan. ⁶		James Campbell Murdoch. ¹³	Carberry Egan. ²²	Andrew Smith. ⁴²
"	William Henry Young. ⁷		Alex. Jas. Callendar. ¹⁴	Andrew Cathcart. ²³	Lawrence Lind. ⁴³
"			Brev.-Major. Archibald Campbell. ¹⁵ Robert Anderson. ¹⁶	John MacDougall. ²⁴	
				James Hood. ²⁵	
				Alexander Smith. ²⁶	
				Thos. Lisle Fenwick. ²⁷	
				Thomas Murray. ²⁸	
				Robert Spencer Knox. ²⁹	
				Charles Stuart. ³⁰	
				John M'Donald. ³¹	
				Eugene Brown. ³²	
				Alexander Campbell. ³³	
				William Smith. ³⁴	
				James Black. ³⁵	
				Alexander Sword. ³⁶	

1 See Appendix II.

2 Ena. 91st Foot, 26th April 1810; Adj., 26th April 1810; Lieut., 21st July 1813; half-pay, 25th Oct. 1821. Served with the 2nd Batt. 91st in Holland, 1813-14, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Bergen-op-Zoom (see Footnote, p. 8). Waterloo Campaign 1815, as Adj. 1st Batt. 91st.
3 Pay-Mr. 91st Regiment, 16th May 1808; half-pay, 10th July 1817. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula.
4 Qr.-Mr. 91st Regiment, 16th April 1807. Appears as Qr.-Mr., half-pay (25th Oct. 1821), 30th Foot in 1844. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula.
5 Asst.-Surg. 91st Highlanders, 25th June 1802; Surg., 6th June 1805; half-pay Royal West India Rangers, 25th Oct. 1821. Appears on the Half-pay List for 1844. Served in the Peninsula.
6 Asst.-Surg. 91st Foot, 26th March 1812; 1st Foot, 4th Feb. 1813; Medical Department (half-pay), 1821; Surg. Ceylon Rifle Regiment (from Staff Asst.-Surg.), 4th Sept. 1828; 44th Foot, 30th Sept. 1836; 19th Dec. 1811; Asst.-Surg. 91st Foot, 4th Feb. 1813; Medical Department (half-pay), 1821; Surg. Ceylon Rifle Regiment (from Staff Asst.-Surg.), 4th Sept. 1828; 44th Foot, 30th Sept. 1836; 2nd Foot, 13th July 1838; 28th Foot, 1844; out of the service in 1856. Served in the Peninsula from Mar. 1811 to Feb. 1813, including the last siege of Badajoz and battle of Salamanca (war medal and two clasps).
7 Ena. 34th Foot, 2nd Oct. 1796; Lieut., 4th May 1797; Capt. 91st Highlanders, 28th Aug. 1804; Brev.-Maj., 12th April 1814; 91st, 3rd April 1818; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 21st Jan. 1819; retired, 1825. Maj. Walsh served with the 1st Batt. 91st at Rolica and Vimiera, and being left behind sick, after the embarkation at Corunna in 1809, took command of the 91st Company in the 1st Battalion of Detachments, with which he was present at the passage of the Douro. At the battle of Talavera he was taken prisoner by the French, but, effecting his escape, after suffering severe privations, rejoined his Battalion. He subsequently served at the battle of Toulouse (wounded) (see p. 10).
8 Thomas Hunter-Blair of Dunakey, Wigtonshire, sixth son of Sir James Hunter-Blair, Baronet (Lord Provost of Edinburgh and M.P., 1791-84). Lieut. 91st Highlanders, 14th Sept. 1804; Capt., 28th Mar. 1805; Brev.-Maj., 4th June 1814; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 18th June 1815; Maj., 91st, 8th June 1818; 87th Foot, 1st April 1819; Lieut.-Col., 6th June 1825; half-pay unattached, 26th Feb. 1831; Col.-Army, 10th Jan. 1837; Maj.-Gen., 8th Nov. 1846. This officer served with the 1st Batt. 91st at the battles of Rolica, Vimiera, and Corunna, and remained in the Peninsula after the departure of his Battalion. He was present at the battle of Talavera as acting Major of Brigade, where he was severely wounded, and being taken prisoner, was detained in France until 1814. At Waterloo he served as Brigade-Maj. of the 3rd Infantry Brigade (Maj.-Gen. F. Adam), which was attached to the 2nd (Clinton's) Division (severely wounded; Brev.-Lieut.-Col.). He afterwards commanded a Brigade during the Burmese War (C.B.). Maj.-Gen. Hunter-Blair died at Leamington, on the 31st Aug. 1849. (See p. 10).

- 10 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 16th Jan. 1804; Lieut., 6th June 1805; Capt., 17th April 1806; Brev.-Maj., 12th Aug. 1819. Died in 1825.
 11 Lieut. 91st Highlanders, 6th Nov. 1801; Capt., 1st Oct. 1807; half-pay 1816. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula, and with 2nd Batt. in Holland. Wounded and taken prisoner at Bergen-op-Zoom.
- 12 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 22nd Oct. 1801; Lieut., 9th Aug. 1804; Adj., 14th April 1808; Capt., 23rd Nov. 1809. Died in 1825. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula.
 13 Ena. 18th June 1806; Lieut., 28th May 1807; Capt., 29th Feb. 1810; half-pay, 21st Jan. 1819. Appears on the Half-pay List of the 56th Foot in 1833.
 14 Eldest son of James Callender of Craighforth, and grandson of the 5th Earl of Antrim. Ena. 25th Foot, 25th July 1798; Lieut., 62nd Foot, 26th Dec. 1799; Capt., 25th Oct. 1804; 91st Foot, 10th Oct. 1811; Brev.-Maj., 4th June 1814; half-pay, 3rd May 1821. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula, and was wounded at the battle of Toulouse (*see* p. 14). Appears on Half-pay List of the 98th Foot in 1833. Died in 1833 or 1834.
 15 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 5th Nov. 1803; Lieut., 19th Sept. 1804; Capt., 15th Jan. 1812. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula. Died in 1822.
 16 *See* Appendix II.
- 17 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 11th Aug. 1805; Lieut., 24th Aug. 1807; Capt., 7th Sept. 1815; half-pay, 25th Feb. 1816. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula.
 18 2nd Lieut. 21st Foot, 6th Jan. 1806; Lieut., 91st Highlanders, 11th May 1808; half-pay, 25th Feb. 1816. Was with the 1st Batt. 91st during its second period of service in the Peninsula.
 19 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 15th Aug. 1805; Lieut., 12th May 1808; Capt., 3rd Sept. 1818; half-pay, 16th Dec. 1821. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula (wounded at Orthes, *see* p. 18). Died in 1835.
 20 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 31st Oct. 1805; Lieut., 13th May 1808; Capt., 27th April 1820; retired in 1823. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula and was wounded at the Pyrenees, 28th Feb. 1813.
 21 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 10th April 1806; Lieut., 14th May 1808; Capt., 2nd May 1822. Died in 1822.
 22 Ena. 9th Garrison Battalion, 26th Nov. 1806; Lieut. 91st Highlanders, 19th May 1808. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula.
 23 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 26th Aug. 1807; Lieut., 11th May 1809; half-pay, 4th Jan. 1821. Out of the Service in 1824. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula; during the Waterloo Campaign he was slightly wounded (24th June 1815).
 24 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 27th Aug. 1807; Lieut., 15th June 1809; half-pay 39th Foot, 7th Sept. 1820. Died in 1837. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula, and with the 2nd Batt. in Holland.
 25 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 28th Aug. 1807; Lieut., 3rd Aug. 1809; retired full pay 9th Royal Veteran Battalion (disbanded in 1821), 25th Dec. 1821. Appears in the Army List for 1844. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula and was wounded at Toulouse. (*See* p. 14).
 26 Lieut., 22nd Feb. 1810; 91st Foot, 30th Aug. 1810; half-pay 42nd Foot, 30th Sept. 1819. Appears on the Half-pay List for 1856. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula.
 27 Ena. 81st Foot, 29th July 1807; Lieut., 3rd Nov. 1808; 91st Foot, 13th Sept. 1810; half-pay 71st Foot, 8th Aug. 1816; Qr.-Mr. Ceylon Regiment, 23rd Nov. 1822; Capt., 30th Dec. 1823; 58th Foot, 26th Nov. 1830. Out of the Army in 1835. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula.
 28 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 15th May 1808; Lieut., 11th July 1811; Capt., 30th Nov. 1824. Died in 1826. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula.
 29 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 16th May 1808; Lieut., 2nd Jan. 1812; half-pay, 25th April 1817. Appears on Half-pay List for 1824. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula.
 30 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 19th May 1809; Lieut., 16th Jan. 1812; half-pay, 19th April 1817. Appears on Half-pay List for 1844. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula.
 31 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 18th May 1809; Lieut., 30th April 1812; half-pay, 9th May 1817. Died in 1833. Served with the 2nd Batt. 91st in Holland, and was wounded at Bergen-op-Zoom. (*See* p. 8.)
 32 Ena. 91st Foot, 14th Sept. 1809; Lieut., 9th July 1812; half-pay, 25th April 1817. Died in 1860.
 33 Ena. 91st Foot, 14th Dec. 1809; Lieut., 20th July 1813; half-pay, 25th Mar. 1817; 38th Foot, 28th Nov. 1821; Capt., 28th Nov. 1833; half-pay 36th Foot, 3rd Nov. 1837. Appears on Half-pay List for 1844.
 34 Ena. 91st Foot, 26th June 1810; Lieut., 21st July 1813; half-pay, 27th April 1817. Died at Dumfries in 1840. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula.
 35 Ena. 91st Foot, 16th May 1811; Lieut., 22nd July 1813; half-pay, 19th April 1817; Royal Canadian Rifles, 16th July 1841. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula; during the Waterloo Campaign was wounded at the storming of Cambray.
 36 Ena. 91st Foot, 28th Jan. 1813; Lieut., 2nd Mar. 1815; half-pay, 25th Feb. 1816. Appears on Half-pay List for 1824. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st during latter part of the Peninsular War.
 37 A scion of the ancient family of Lamont, of Lamont, Argyllshire. Ena. 91st Foot, 26th Aug. 1813; Lieut., 3rd Sept. 1818; Capt., 7th April 1825; Maj., 2nd Dec. 1831. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula, 1813-14 (Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse). Maj. Lamont, K.H., died at Fort Beaufort, South Africa, in 1845, while in command of the Reserve Batt. 91st.
 38 Ena. 91st Foot, 18th Nov. 1813; Lieut., 2nd Mar. 1820; 38th Foot, 9th Aug. 1821; half-pay 17th Foot, 6th Aug. 1823. Died in 1838. Served with 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula (1814).
 39 Ena. 91st Foot, 30th Dec. 1813; Lieut., 27th April 1820. Retired in Sept. 1823.
 40 Ena. 91st Foot, 24th Feb. 1814; Lieut., 5th May 1822; Capt., 4th Aug. 1823; Maj., 2nd July 1841. Died at Coleberg, South Africa, in 1844. Served with the 1st Batt. 91st in the Peninsula from Aug. 1813 until close of the war, and was present at the battles of Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. Maj. Ducat also served with the 1st Batt. in South Africa in 1842, until October of that year, when he assumed command of the Reserve Battalion.
 41 Ena. 91st Foot, 31st Mar. 1814; Lieut., 11th Aug. 1822; Adj., 24th April 1823. Mr. Cahill was promoted to an Ensigncy, from Serg.-Maj. 2nd Batt. 91st, for conspicuous gallantry at the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, where he saved one of the 2nd Battalion Colours from the enemy (*see* Footnote, p. 8). He died at Jamaica, 9th Dec. 1827.
 42 Ena. 91st Foot, 14th April 1814; Lieut., 5th Dec. 1823. Died in 1823.
 43 Ena. 91st Foot, 9th June 1814; half-pay, 69th Foot, 26th Nov. 1816. Appears on the Half-pay List for 1824.

NOTE.—In compiling the above list of officers of the 91st who served in the Waterloo Campaign, we have obtained much information from Capt. Goff's *History of the 91st*. Capt. Goff also gives the following interesting particulars regarding the "Waterloo Roll Call":—
 "Another interesting relic of this regiment is the 'Waterloo Roll,' now handsomely bound. This document lay hidden among a mass of office papers until the year 1848, when it was saved from destruction by a Sergeant of the name of Hirst, who was employed in turning out a quantity of old books and papers which had been ordered to be destroyed as useless. This Sergeant laid the Roll aside, and it was not again discovered until the 27th Aug. 1871, when it was sent to be bound. It is dated 'Camp before Paris, 1815.'"

APPENDIX V.—LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 91ST PRINCESS LOUISE'S ARGVYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS, JULY 1881.
(LAST OFFICIAL LIST OF THE OLD 91ST).

REGIMENTAL STAFF.	CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	2ND LIEUTENANTS.
Lieut.-Col. Major. Pay-Master.	Alex. Cunningham Bruce, C.B. ¹ (<i>Passed Staff College</i> , 1859). Horatio Gordon Robley. ² William Darling Caudwell. ³ <i>Hon. Capt. (Pay-Mr. Army Pay Department).</i>	Arthur Ely H. Tottenham. ¹⁹ Freville Cookson. ²⁰ Geo. Blakemore Robbins. ²¹ William Hume Middlemass. ²² Gerald Lionel Joseph Goff. ²³ Godfrey Disney Collings. ²⁴ Hen. F. Campbell Johnston. ²⁵ Thomas Fraser. ²⁶ Chas. James Richardson. ²⁷	David J. Alex. Dickson. ²⁸ Frederick Wyllie. ²⁹ (<i>Probationer M.S. Corps</i>). Stanley Paterson. ³⁰ Alf. Edw. John Cavendish. ³¹ (<i>Passed Staff College</i> , 1889). Hugh D. McIntyre. ³² Peter Laurie McKie. ³³ Thos. A. Scott. ³⁴ Andrew Aytoun. ³⁵ Henry d'E. Vallancey. ³⁶
Inst. of Musk. Adjutant. Quar.-Master.	George Newcome Stevenson. ⁷ William Salmon Mills. ⁸ William Gostwyck Gard. ⁹ (<i>Adj. 1st Inverness Rifle Volunteers</i>). Vernor Chater. ¹⁰ (<i>Staff</i>). Geo. Lidwill O'Sullivan. ¹¹ John Boulderson. ¹² William Prevost. ¹³ (<i>Commissariat and Transport Staff</i>). Hugh Gordon Fallowfield. ¹⁴ (<i>Adj. Renfrew Militia</i>). Will. Reginald Houston-Craufurd. ¹⁵ Dougan J. MacGregor. Alan Cameron. ¹⁷ Jas. Latimer Crawshaw St. Clair. ¹⁸ (<i>Passed Staff College</i> , 1883).		

¹ & ² See Appendix II.

³ Ena. 91st Regiment, 21st Feb. 1860; Lieut., 25th Feb. 1864; Capt., 1st Jan. 1873; Pay-Mr., Army Pay Department, 8th July 1873. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp). Died 1888.

⁴ Lieut. (from Militia) 91st Highlanders, 13th June 1874; Inst. of Musk., 20th Jan. 1880; Capt., 2nd June 1884; Adj. 1st Dumbartonshire Volunteers, 1st Feb. 1886. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, relief of Ekowe, and subsequent operations (medal and clasp).

⁵ 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 91st Highlanders, 22nd Feb. 1879; Adj., 1st Jan. 1881; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Capt. 18th Nov. 1884; Adj. 3rd (Militia) Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 16th

Nov. 1885. Served with the 91st through latter part of the Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp).

6 Qr.-Mr. (from Sergt.-Maj.) 91st Highlanders, 29th Oct. 1879. Retired with Honorary rank of Maj., 21st May 1884. In the ranks 18 years and 361 days. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War 1879, including the battle of Ginginhlovo (medal and clasp).

7 Ena. 33rd Foot, 10th Nov. 1885; Lieut., 25th Sept. 1867; Capt., 28th Oct. 1871; 91st Highlanders, 31st Oct. 1871; Maj., 1st July 1881. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo and subsequent operations (medal and clasp).

8 Ena. 75th Foot, 31st Jan. 1863; 91st Regiment, 21st April 1863; Lieut., 10th April 1866; Capt., 24th Sept. 1873; Maj., 1st July 1881; Lieut.-Col. 2nd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (98th), 11th Jan. 1885; retired pay, 23rd July 1890. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo (medal and clasp). See Appendix IV, *History of the 98th*, p. 44.

9 Ena. 87th Foot, 20th Dec. 1864; Lieut., 27th July 1866; Military Train, 4th Sept. 1867; 91st Highlanders, 8th Dec. 1869; Capt., 24th Dec. 1873; Maj., 1st July 1881; retired pay (Hon. Lieut.-Col.), 14th Jan. 1885.

10 See Appendix II.

11 Ena. 37th Foot, 12th Sept. 1865; Lieut., 12th Oct. 1867; 33rd Foot, 7th Nov. 1868; Capt., 1st April 1875; 91st Highlanders, 22nd Sept. 1875; Adj. 1st Stirlingshire Rifle Volunteers, 18th Oct. 1881; Maj. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 15th Dec. 1882; retired pay (Hon. Lieut.-Col.), 23rd Mar. 1887. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo (medal and clasp).

12 Ena. 71st Highlanders, 1st Feb. 1866; Lieut., 11th Mar. 1869; Capt., half-pay, 1st April 1870; 91st Highlanders, 18th Dec. 1875; Maj., 9th Foot, 1st July 1881; half-pay, 1st July 1881; retired pay (Hon. Lieut.-Col.) 18th Mar. 1882. Served with the 71st in the Indian Mutiny, 1858, including battle of Koda-Ke-Sera, re-capture of Gwalior, etc. (medal and clasp); N.W. Frontier of India, 1863 (medal and clasp); Zulu War, 1879, with the 91st, including battle of Ginginhlovo (medal and clasp).

13 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 9th Mar. 1867; Lieut., 18th May 1870; Capt., 2nd Mar. 1878; D.A.C. Gen. Commissariat and Transport Staff (on probation), 1st July 1880; Maj. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 15th Dec. 1882. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp). Died at Hong Kong, 16th Jan. 1889.

14 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 23rd Oct. 1867; Lieut., 28th May 1870; Capt., 15th Mar. 1879; retired (Reserve of Officers), 1893 or 1894. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo (medal and clasp).

15 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 6th Mar. 1869; Lieut., 14th Sept. 1870; Capt., 23rd Mar. 1879; Maj., 15th Dec. 1882; Lieut.-Col., half-pay, 17th Sept. 1890; D.A.A. Gen., Eastern District, 1st Dec. 1891. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War of 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo (medal and clasp). Lieut.-Col. Houlson-Crauford also served as Aide-de-Camp, to General Officer Commanding, South Africa (11th July 1884 to 9th Nov. 1885), and Southern District (1st May 1889 to 24th Aug. 1890), and as Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Governor of Gibraltar (25th Sept. 1890 to 16th Mar. 1891).

16 Ena. 93rd Highlanders, 8th Oct. 1869; 91st Highlanders, 20th Oct. 1869; Lieut., 28th Oct. 1871; Capt., 25th Nov. 1879; Maj., 1st July 1884; Adj. 4th (Stirlingshire) Volunteer Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 11th Nov. 1886. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War of 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo and relief of Ekowe (medal with clasp). Died, from effects of an accident in 1893.

17 Ena. 83rd Foot, 8th July 1868; 71st Highlanders, 15th July 1868; Lieut., 23rd Nov. 1870; Capt., 31st Aug. 1878; 91st Highlanders, 14th July 1880. Retired (Reserve of Officers), 1884.

18 Ena. 91st Highlanders, 23rd Sept. 1871; Lieut., 1st Nov. 1871; Adj., 1st Dec. 1875; Capt., 1st Oct. 1880; Maj., 31st Jan. 1883; Lieut.-Col., half-pay, 1st Jan. 1890; Aide-de-Camp to Major-General, Expeditionary Force, Egypt, 5th Sept. 1882; Brig.-Maj., Alderhot, 1st July 1884; D.A.A. Gen., Western District, 1st Aug. 1887; Guernsey, 15th May 1892. Served with the 91st in the Zulu Campaign of 1879, and was present at the battle of Ginginhlovo and relief of Ekowe; invalided home in July (medal with clasp). Egyptian Expedition 1882 (medal and bronze star).

19 Sub-Lieut. 91st Highlanders, 1st Feb. 1873; Lieut., 1st Feb. 1873; Capt., 1st July 1881; Maj., 11th July 1884. Served with the 91st in the Zulu Campaign of 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo (medal with clasp), until invalided home.

20 Sub-Lieut. 91st Highlanders, 26th Feb. 1873; Lieut., 26th Feb. 1873; Capt., 21st Oct. 1892; retired (Reserve of Officers), 1885. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War of 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo and relief of Ekowe, and with the Mounted Infantry during subsequent operations.

21 Lieut. 80th Foot, 3rd Feb. 1872; 91st Highlanders, 12th Nov. 1873; Capt., 15th Dec. 1882; Adj. 1st Lanark Engineer Volunteers, 2nd June 1884; Maj., 17th Sept. 1890; retired 1891. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, relief of Ekowe, and subsequent operations (medal with clasp).

22 Lieut. (from Militia) 91st Highlanders, 28th Feb. 1874; Capt., 23rd April, 1884; retired (Reserve of Officers), 8th Sept. 1886.

23 Sub-Lieut. (from Militia) 91st Highlanders, 10th Mar. 1875; Lieut., 10th Mar. 1875; Capt., 1st July 1884; Adj. 1st Volunteer Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, 2nd Jan. 1888; Maj., 21st Sept. 1888. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War of 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, relief of Ekowe, and subsequent operations (medal with clasp).

24 Sub-Lieut. 91st Highlanders, 28th Feb. 1874; Lieut., 28th Feb. 1876; Capt., 11th July 1884; Pay-Mr. Army Pay Department, 13th Aug. 1884. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War, 1879, and was present at the battle of Ginginhlovo (medal with clasp); invalided home.

25 Sub-Lieut. 91st Highlanders, 5th June 1875; Lieut., 5th June 1877. Resigned 14th Oct. 1885. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War of 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo (medal with clasp); invalided home.

26 2nd Lieut. 91st Highlanders, 22nd Jan. 1879; Lieut., 8th April 1880; Capt., 13th May 1885; half-pay, 21st Feb. 1888. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War of 1879, including the battle of Ginginhlovo, where he carried the Queen's Colour; relief of Ekowe and subsequent operations (medal with clasp).

27 2nd Lieut. 91st Highlanders, 22nd Jan. 1879; Lieut., 10th April 1880; Capt., 21st May 1885. Resigned 12th June 1886. Served with the 91st in the Zulu War of 1879, including the battle of Ginginhlovo, where he carried the Regimental Colour; relief of Ekowe, and subsequent operations (medal with clasp).

28 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 22nd Feb. 1879; Lieut., 1st July 1881. (To Madras Staff Corps). Served with the 91st through latter part of the Zulu War (medal). Died in 1883.

29 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 22nd Feb. 1879; Lieut., 1st July 1881. (To Madras Staff Corps). Served with the 91st through latter part of the Zulu War (medal).

30 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 91st Highlanders, 9th July 1879; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Capt., 1st Feb. 1886.

31 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 91st Highlanders, 14th Jan. 1880; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Adj. 12th Aug. 1885; Capt., 12th June 1886. Passed Staff College, 1889.

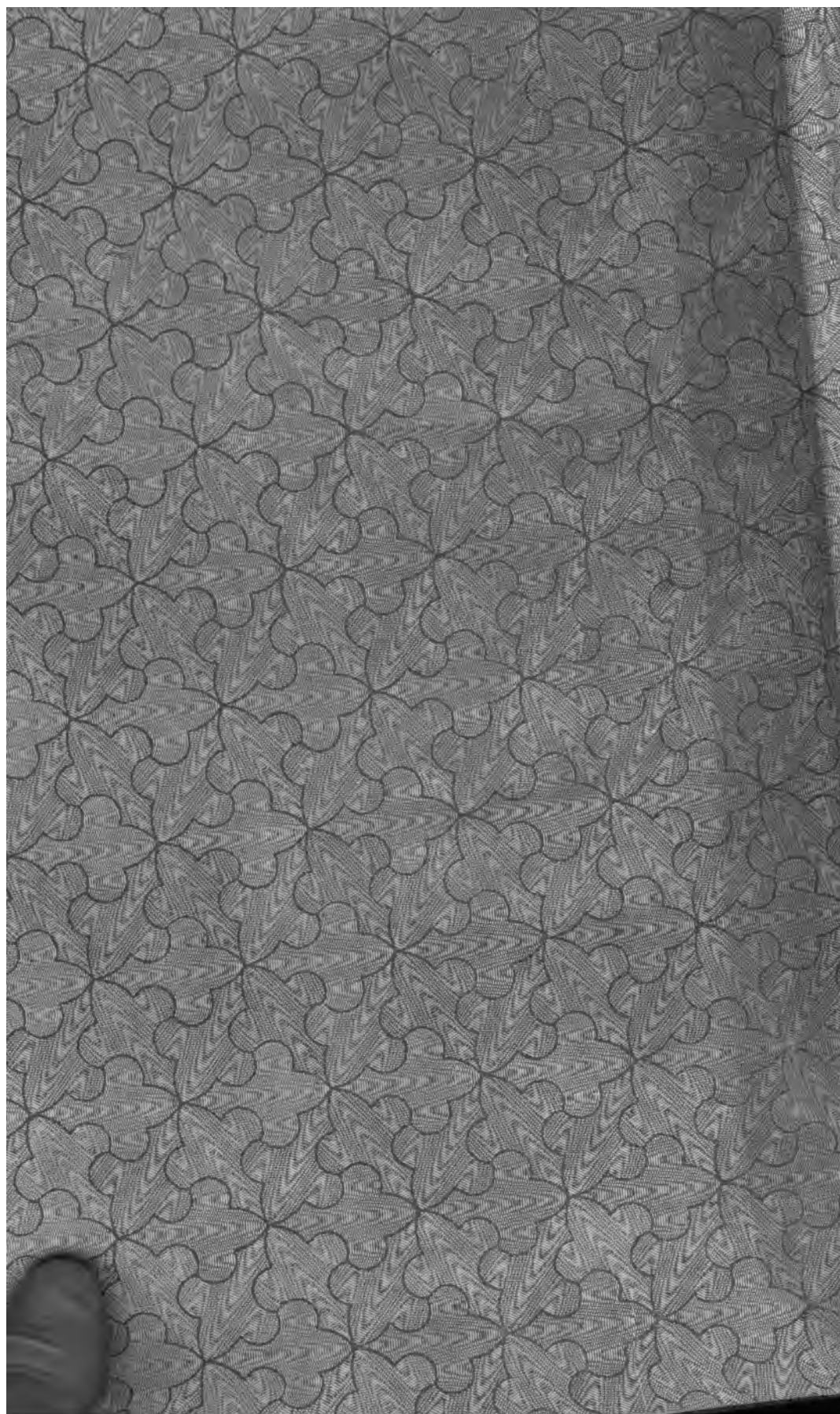
32 2nd Lieut. 91st Highlanders, 14th Jan. 1880; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Madras Staff Corps, 20th Oct. 1882; Capt., 14th Jan. 1891.

33 2nd Lieut. 91st Highlanders, 22nd Jan. 1881; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Employed with the Bechuanaland Border Police, 24th Aug. 1885.

34 2nd Lieut. 91st Highlanders, 22nd Jan. 1880; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Capt., 20th Jan. 1890.

35 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 91st Highlanders, 19th Feb. 1881; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Capt., 26th Feb. 1890; Adj. Queensland Volunteers, 6th Dec. 1888; Adj. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 19th Sept. 1892 (see Footnote, p. 29).

36 2nd Lieut. 29th Foot, 22nd Jan. 1881; 91st Highlanders, 12th Mar. 1881; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Army Service Corps (attached), 11th Dec. 1888; Cant., 26th Feb. 1890.



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